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SPONTANEOUS APPLAUSE GREET'S DORSEY'S VICTORY

PEACE PUTS END TO BLOODY WAR IN THE BALKANS

Treaty Will Be Signed Today by the Delegates of Serbia, Greece, Montenegro and Rumania.

BULGARIA HELPLESS BEFORE RING OF FOES

Threat of Allies to Occupy Bulgar Capital Hastened Peace—None of the States Like the Treaty.

Bucharest, August 6.—Peace was concluded tonight between the Balkan states and the preliminary treaty will be signed tomorrow by the delegates of Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, Rumania and Bulgaria. The agreement was arrived at only after another exhibition of the utter helplessness of Bulgaria to face her ring of enemies.

Threat Scared Bulgaria.
Wednesday the discussions in the peace conference threatened to become interminable, but M. Majoresco, the Rumanian premier, and president of the conference, clinched matters by threatening that unless Bulgaria accepted the modified frontier proposed by the allies, Rumania's army would occupy Sofia next Saturday. This threat had the desired effect and an agreement was arrived at today after numerous private consultations between the delegates and a four hours sitting of the conference.

The frontier, as agreed to, starts at a point on the old frontier west of the Struma river, follows the watershed to west of the town of Strumitsa, then runs almost through the Struma valley to the Rishki mountains and thence easterly in almost a straight line to the Mesta river, thus leaving the town of Strumitsa, the port of Lagos and Kanthi to Bulgaria and the port of Kavala to Greece. The new frontier is a deep disappointment to the Bulgarians, who still nurse hopes for its eventual revision by the powers.

It is believed that an agreement for the demobilization of the various armies will be signed tomorrow. The news that peace has been arranged caused great rejoicing here.

War began July 1.
The war between the former Balkan allies who had fought shoulder to shoulder against Turkey began on July 1. On that date the Serbian minister of the interior declared that Serbia was at war with Bulgaria. On the same day Greece also announced that a state of war existed. Rumania declared war on July 10 and moved her troops over the Bulgarian frontier. The trouble between the allies arose from the difficulty of dividing the territory captured by them from Turkey. Severe fighting followed and many thousands of men were killed or wounded. Soon after the beginning of hostilities numerous massacres and acts of pillage were reported to have been committed by the various armies.

The Montenegrins never came into action during the period of hostilities, although they were nominally at war with Bulgaria.

PEACE TREATY UNSATISFACTORY.

TO ALL THE BALKAN STATES.
London, August 6.—The second Balkan peace conference, convened to conclude peace on a basis of compromise, which is unsatisfactory to all the states concerned except possibly Rumania, the question is being asked how soon a third Balkan war will break out. Bulgaria has obtained under the agreement reached in Bucharest today, a considerable portion of northern Macedonia, much more than the allies were at first inclined to give her—and also about sixty miles of the Aegean seaboard, which will enable her to build her projected railway from Philippopolis to the Aegean.

Bulgaria, however, deeply resents being deprived of Kavala, a port on Kavala bay, which goes to Greece. Also she is confronted with the task of expelling the Turks from Adrianople, it being clear that the powers will do nothing in this direction. Bulgaria will seek to introduce in the peace protocol to be signed at Bucharest tomorrow a reservation practically appealing to the European powers for a subsequent revision of the peace treaty.

THE GREATEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY IN ATLANTA

—Is the Help Wanted column of The Constitution.

All you need do to get a job is read the want ads.

And there are plenty good jobs offered there every day to sincere men and women.

Turn to the want ads now. See if the job you seek isn't offered there. If it isn't and you haven't time to wait until it turns up—advertise yourself.

Three lines three times cost but 15 cents, and are sure to meet the eye of the man that needs your services.

The business men of Atlanta read The Constitution want ads every morning. They know the ads in this paper are paid for—they mean business.

"You Can't Get Something For Nothing."

Their Testimony Will Have Direct Bearing on Leo Frank's Case



Photo by Francis E. Price, Staff Photographer.

Left to right: W. H. Mincey, called by the defense to testify that Jim Conley told him he had murdered a girl; Mrs. Emma Freeman, an employee in the pencil factory, who is a witness for the defense, and C. B. Dalton, who was mentioned in story told by Conley on stand. He will testify for state today, and is expected to give sensational testimony.

AMERICANS LYNCH 17 MEXIC BANDITS

The Men Lynched Took Part in Maltreating the Daughters of Matthew Gourd Near Tampico.

Mexico City, Mo., August 6.—Seventeen Mexicans have paid, with their lives, for maltreating the daughters of Matthew Gourd, an American farmer, near Tampico last Monday. American farmers participated in the execution of the penalty, according to information regarded as reliable, received here today.

The Americans, joined by Mexican land owners in the district of Atascadero, near Tampico, organized a posse and rode into the hills in search of the state board to receive the petitioners forthwith. The governor replied that he had no authority in the matter. The strikers arrived in the city about noon and paraded up Beacon hill. A few young women bearing American flags headed the line. Others carried signs reading:

"We want a living wage," "We want justice," "We demand arbitration" and "We are the Foss strikers from Hyde Park."

The coming of the strikers, whose quarrel with the governor has been bitter since they went out several weeks ago, had been heralded and at the capitol they found policemen stationed at all the entrances. The men filed into the capitol and a committee of four entered the office of the state board. When Chairman Howland appeared the leader of the delegation said:

"We, the Foss strikers, demand a public hearing."

"It will not be granted," the chairman replied. "We are now considering other matters." The committee then withdrew and the strikers marched to a hotel in the vicinity.

WILSON TO TAKE HAND IN BAY STATE FIGHT
Washington, August 6.—Prominent officials of President Wilson's administration—probably some cabinet officers—will take part in the approaching gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts. While it is unlikely that the president himself will speak, the national administration will take a hand.

Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the democratic state committee of Massachusetts, and Humphrey O. Sullivan, chairman of the state finance committee, outlined their plans today to Secretary Bryan and Secretary Tumulty. Mr. Riley said the federal officials were fully alive to the significance of the coming fight in Massachusetts and would render every possible aid. Mr. Riley added that his plans were approved by those officials who knew them. He did not discuss federal appointments, he said.

Huerta Mexicans Waxing Very Wroth Over the Mission of Ex-Gov. John Lind

GOV. FOSS' STRIKERS STORM STATEHOUSE

Former Employees of Bay State Executive Demand "a Living Wage."

Boston, August 6.—Two hundred strikers from two Hyde Park manufacturing plants, controlled by Governor Eugene M. Foss, stormed the statehouse today, demanding an immediate hearing of their grievances by the state board of arbitration.

Chairman Howland refused to receive the party, explaining that the board was occupied with other matters. The strikers then appealed to Governor Foss, insisting that he order the state board to receive the petitioners forthwith. The governor replied that he had no authority in the matter.

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Indignation Among the Officials of the Mexican Capital May Result in an Outbreak Against Lind.

BRYAN SENDS MESSAGE TO ALLAY THE FEELING

But Huerta Officials Are Too Angry to Be Placated—No Consideration to Be Shown Lind.

Mexico City, August 6.—John Lind, special representative of President Wilson, of the United States, now on his way to Mexico, will be persona non grata to this government unless he brings credentials in due form "together with recognition of the government of Mexico," according to an official statement issued late tonight. Manuel Garza Aldape, minister of public instruction, who is acting as minister of foreign affairs, issued the statement and had it transmitted to the United States embassy. It was also dispatched by the Mexican government to the United States and to Europe. The statement follows:

"By order of the president of the republic I declare as minister of foreign affairs ad interim that if Mr. Lind does not bring credentials in due form, together with recognition of the government of Mexico, his presence in this country will not be desirable."

Mexico City, August 6.—Secretary of State Bryan sent the following telegram to the American legation tonight:

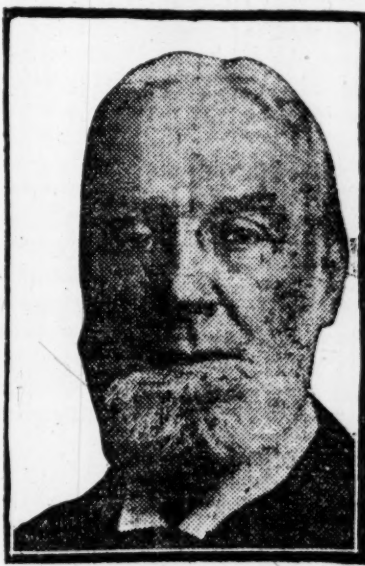
"You may say to the minister of foreign affairs that Governor Lind comes to Mexico on a mission of peace, and that the president feels sure his presence there will contribute toward a settlement of the difficulties. The Mexican government should await the president's communication and not give weight to misrepresentations published in sensational newspapers."

The message was delivered to the foreign minister.

Increased antagonism has been aroused among Mexicans toward President Wilson's plan for the pacification of the republic by the latest news from Washington that the object of John Lind's visit here as the personal representative of President Wilson, is to consult with prominent Mexicans and advise them that the only basis

Continued on Page Seven.

PHILANTHROPIST GONE



ROBERT C. OGDEN.

ROBERT C. OGDEN GOES OVER THE GREAT DIVIDE

Widely Known Philanthropist Passes at Summer Home in Maine.

Kennebunk Port, Me., August 6.—Robert C. Ogden, of New York, a philanthropist, widely known, died tonight at his summer residence here. Mr. Ogden had been ill a long time.

Robert C. Ogden was born in Philadelphia in 1836 and amassed a fortune as a member of the firm of John Wanamaker. He retired from active business six years ago.

The news of the death of Robert C. Ogden will be received with regret in Georgia, where he was well known.

Mr. Ogden was greatly interested in educational work and was always a leading figure at the annual conferences of the association to promote education in the south.

Major Edward J. Hale, of North Carolina, newly appointed minister to Costa Rica, said good-bye to President Wilson and will leave Saturday for his post.

TAX EQUALIZATION BILL IS PREPARED

State Tax Assessor and County Boards Are Provided in Measure Favored by Senate Committee.

That an effective tax equalization bill will be presented to the state senate was demonstrated last night when the senate finance committee, of which B. S. Miller is chairman, placed its stamp of approval on the substitute of Senator Miller and President Anderson to the Sheppard substitute, which was recently passed in the house.

The committee has not formally reported that the bill do pass, but last night at the Piedmont hotel the entire matter was thrashed out for more than three hours, and the substitute of Senator Miller and President Anderson, which was presented to the committee in outline form, was criticized and perfected and it was tacitly agreed that the committee would unanimously support the measure and stand unanimously for its passage in the senate.

The meeting of the committee was held in strictly executive session, but it has been learned from an authoritative source that the bill contains many stipulations which make it the most effective that has yet been offered.

Will Create Tax Assessor.

The county board feature and the state board feature will be preserved in the measure by the creation of a county board of tax-equalizers of the members in each county, and the appointment by the governor, with the confirmation of the senate, of a state tax assessor, who will perform the duty which the Lipscomb bill required of the state board of assessors.

The bill provides that a state tax assessor shall be appointed for a term of six years and a department of tax equalization shall be created in the state capital. He will in all probability be provided with a clerk at a salary of \$1,800 a year, and a stenographer at \$1,500 a year, but these details have not as yet been determined.

The tax assessor is vested with the authority of determining whether or not the various counties of the state are returning a just amount of taxable property and to make a thorough investigation if he finds any county board negligent in its duty.

When the county board returns are too low the assessor immediately notifies the members of said board and demands an explanation for the reason why the county in question is not sending in returns in proportion to the neighboring counties.

Continued on Last Page.

JUDGE ROAN DENIES MOTION OF DEFENSE TO STRIKE PART OF CONLEY TESTIMONY

Reuben Arnold Threatens to Call for Mistrial if There Should Be Recurrence of Applause Which Marked Reception of the Decision. Judge Announces That the Court Room Would Be Cleared if There Was Any More Disorder.

BAFFLED BY ATTITUDE OF CONLEY ON STAND. DEFENSE ENDS GRILL

Dr. Roy Harris Testifies in Afternoon, Declaring That Death Was Caused by Strangulation—Tells of Experiments With Four Men in Digestion of Cabbage Cooked by Mrs. Coleman, Mother of Girl Who Was Murdered—C. B. Dalton Testifies Today.

When, shortly after the noon recess Wednesday, after he had heard lengthy argument on both sides, Judge Roan reversed his decision of the day previous thereby admitting as evidence the statements of Jim Conley that on numerous occasions he had acted as "lookout" for Leo M. Frank while he was engaged with women on the second floor of the National Pencil factory, the state and Solicitor Dorsey won a victory which was perfectly patent to every one in the court room, and the news was quick to reach the street and to be circulated by word of mouth all over the city.

As soon as Judge Roan announced his decision spontaneous applause broke out in the court room and Reuben Arnold jumped to his feet, exclaiming:

"If that happens again I shall move for a mistrial."

Judge Roan announced that he would have to clear the room if there was a recurrence of the disorder.

Interest at Keen Pitch.

At no single stage of the long drawn-out trial has interest been so keen as when Judge Roan announced on Tuesday that he would reserve his decision on the admissibility of this evidence until Wednesday morning. The evidence was of such an important nature and its introduction came as such a complete surprise that it was the sole topic of conversation all day Monday and Tuesday. When Conley had blandly told of the occurrences which would seem to indicate a course of conduct on the part of the defendant which would throw light on the crime, and stamp him as apart from other men, there was profound surprise in the court room that

Weather Prophecy LOCAL SHOWERS.

Georgia—Local showers Thursday and Friday; light south winds.

Local Report.
Lowest temperature... 63
Highest temperature... 83
Mean temperature... 73
Normal temperature... 77
Rainfall in past 24 hours, inches... .00
Deficiency since 1st of month, in... .37
Deficiency since January 1, in... .143

Reports From Various Stations.

STATIONS AND State of WEATHER.	Temperature.	24 hrs. inches.
	7 p.m.	High
Atlanta, cloudy.	84	85
Atlantic City, cldy.	76	80
Baltimore, clear.	86	94
Birmingham, clear.	86	82
Boston, pt. cldy.	70	84
Brownsville, pt. cldy.	82	96
Buffalo, rain.	72	86
Charlotte, clear.	82	86
Chicago, cloudy.	72	84
Denver, pt. cldy.	74	82
Delaware, clear.	88	96
Hatteras, pt. cldy.	78	86
Helena, cloudy.	78	82
Jacksonville, cldy.	78	92
Kansas City, clear.	92	98
Louisville, clear.	86	96
Memphis, clear.	90	96
Miami, rain.	72	88
Mobile, pt. cldy.	84	94
Montgomery, clear.	88	94
New Orleans, cldy.	84	92
New York, rain.	72	78
Oklahoma, clear.	84	100
Phoenix, cloudy.	98	98
Pittsburg, cloudy.	76	84
Raleigh, cloudy.	80	86
St. Louis, clear.	96	102
Sheridan, clear.	76	80
Shreveport, clear.	84	100
Tampa, cloudy.	76	84
Washington, rain.	78	84

C. F. von HERMANN, Section Director.

the astute attorneys for the defense did not strenuously object.

But on second thought the impression seemed to be that Mr. Rosser and Mr. Arnold, confident they could break the negro down, were opening wide the bars and were giving Conley all the rope necessary to hang himself.

As hour by hour the attorneys for the defense hammered away and failed to entrap the negro the enormity of the evidence became apparent. Finally, came the virtual confession of the defense that they had failed to break the negro down and they asked that the evidence be stricken from the records.

All over the city the news spread that the negro had withstood the fire and that Frank's attorneys were seeking to have the evidence expunged from the records.

"Would Judge Roan rule for the state or for defense? This was the question which was asked by every one of his neighbors. Would other witnesses be allowed to go on the stand and corroborate the damaging statements made by Conley? Would the state be allowed to still further press the advantage it had made or would it have to close deprived of this evidence?"

The air was full of doubt and uncertainty. Judge Roan by a few words cleared all this up.

Jim Conley Finishes.

Jim Conley, after remaining on the stand sixteen hours, was allowed to leave the court room at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. He stated that he was feeling fine and his appearance would not seem to indicate that he was fatigued in the least by the long ordeal through which he had passed. The defense had failed utterly to shake him on any material point of his story.

Mesh Bag in Safe.

The big thing developed by his examination Wednesday was the statement that he had seen Frank place Mary Phagan's silver mesh bag in the safe in his office. Up to this time what had become of the mesh bag was a mystery. Jim Conley had not mentioned anything about it before, and it had been thought that the finding of the purse would go largely toward solving the mystery of the murder. Newt Lee's house had been searched for it and Conley's home had been ransacked in vain.

Refused to See Conley.

By the introduction of Sheriff Mangum the state managed to prove, over the protest of the defense, that Frank

had refused to see Conley when he had been brought to the jail by Chief Beavers, Chief Lanford and others.

The state also endeavored to show by the testimony of Mrs. John R. White that although Frank knew Conley was in the building on the day of the murder, the city detectives did not get this information until May 7, when Detective Rosser went out to see Mrs. White.

Dr. Harris On the Stand.

Dr. Roy Harris, whose testimony last week was to the effect that Mary Phagan must have met her death within three-quarters of an hour after she had eaten cabbage and bread for breakfast, again took the stand Wednesday and resumed the testimony which had been interrupted by his illness.

Dr. Harris described the microscopic examination he had made of Mary Phagan's stomach and gave much additional information to prove that the little girl had been killed shortly after eating. He explained that hydrochloric acid had had time to form and that the pancreatic juices were not present.

He told of having had Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of the dead child, prepare some cabbage just as she had cooked it for her daughter on the last day of her life, and of the experiments he had made on several persons, one of whom was Mary Phagan's exact age.

The whole purpose of Dr. Harris' testimony was to show that even if not properly masticated the acids and juices of the stomach will make certain changes on food within a certain length of time.

He also testified as to the condition of the organs of the girl to show that violence of some sort had been done her.

Both Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold cross-examined Dr. Harris, but failed to develop anything of material benefit to the defense. It was plain to see that the defense is working on the theory that the child was killed at a later hour than the state hopes to prove.

Dr. Harris was extremely weak and asked to be relieved of further testimony until today. He will be placed on the stand again this morning.

Sensation Is Expected.

Following Dr. Harris, C. B. Dalton will be placed on the stand by the state. He is the man referred to by Conley as having visited the pencil factory on one of the days when Conley says he was "watching out" for Frank. His testimony is expected to prove sensational in the extreme. Other corroborative witnesses will follow Dalton.

Mr. Rosser, wasn't nothing lak dat passed "treas us."

Denies That He Hid.
"Jim," Mr. Rosser next asked, "weren't you talking to one of the ladies there right after the murder and she said, 'Jim, you did this,' and didn't you lay down your broom and go off to another part of the building?"

"Nothing lak dat ever happened," asserted the witness.
"Well, Jim, one day just before you were arrested, weren't you hiding yourself on the second floor, afraid to go downstairs, and didn't you say in the presence of Mr. Herbert Schiff that you'd give a million dollars to that white man, and that if you were a white man you'd go on down the steps?"

"No, sir," replied Jim, "I did say I wished I was a white man and dat if I was I'd go on down." "Didn't you ask Mrs. Dora Small to read an extra to you about that same day, and then tell her Mr. Frank was innocent?"

"Didn't you tell Miss Julia Foss that Mr. Frank was as innocent as an angel in heaven?"

"No, sir, I never said nothing like dat to dat lady, either."

Dorsey Takes Witness.
It was then 10 o'clock and Mr. Rosser suddenly announced that he was through with his cross examination. Solicitor Dorsey declared that he wished to ask a few questions before Conley was excused.

"Jim," he said, "when you told Mr. Rosser about being in jail where did you mean you were kept?"

"I mean at police station," replied Jim.

"What did they put you in jail for, Jim?"

Mr. Rosser objected strenuously, declaring that every negro when asked that question answers, "for nothing." He didn't do nothing, he said.

After some argument on both sides Judge Roan held that the question might be asked and asked the first time he was put in jail when a boy and as arrested for throwing rocks, and that the other times had been for fighting with other negroes and for being drunk and disorderly. He declared he had never been in the county jail until after he was placed there following the murder, and that he had never been arrested for a serious offense.

"Did you ever see Frank down there in the jail?" asked Mr. Dorsey.

"No, sir."

Mr. Rosser succeeded in having this ruled out.

"From the time you were arrested, did you see Frank until the day you came into this courtroom?" asked Dorsey.

"Yes, sir, I see him at the coroner's court down there at headquarters, and he went by me and loved his head and smiled."

"Was that before you had told on him?"

"Yes, sir."

Says Frank Dictated Notes.
Tells the jury what, if anything, Frank did with your pencil while you were writing the "murder notes."

"He took de pencil out my hand and rubbed out the letter 'H' I had put at the end of 'negro,'" said Jim.

"Did you ever see the pocketbook, purse or meshbag of Miss Mary Phagan?"

"Yes, sir, I saw it on Mr. Frank's desk after we came back from putting the body in the basement, and he tucked it in his safe," said Jim.

Mr. Dorsey then asked the negro to describe the screen he claims to have heard, but Mr. Rosser succeeded in having that ruled out, claiming that it had been gone into before.

"Jim," Mr. Dorsey then asked, "who has asked you the most questions and talked to you the longest, Mr. Black, Mr. Scott, Mr. Starnes, Mr. Campbell, myself or Mr. Rosser?"

Rosser got this question decided illegal.

"Well, what was the longest time any of these detectives talked to you?"

Conley Causes Laughter.
"You means Mr. Rosser, dere, don't you," said Jim, and the courtroom forgot itself for the moment until the vigorous rapping of deputies restored order.

Conley finally was made to understand that Mr. Rosser, although he had killed him for about two days, did not wear a star and rubber-heeled shoes, and he then stated that Scott and Black had had more than him more than any of the other detectives and had kept him on one occasion from about 11 o'clock until dark, but he declared that they had given him several rests between talks, and that they actually talked to him about three and a half hours.

"Well, how long did Mr. Rosser talk to you?"

Mr. Rosser had this question ruled out, the solicitor making a vigorous but vain plea, that it should get on record how long the negro had been

under the cross-fire of questions on the stand.

"Was there any cloth around the place where you got the gunny sack?" "There was some near there."

"Was moving the body a pretty hard job?"

"Yes, sir."

Attorney Rosser's objections to this were overruled.

Upon the request of the solicitor the negro then lay down on the floor and illustrated how he had placed the girl's body in the basement, and he also took the Constitution's flashlight picture of the basement and showed exactly where he had placed the body.

"Tell the jury everything you did after you looked at the clock, and saw it was four minutes to one," said Mr. Dorsey.

"Where did Mr. Frank wash his hands?"

Conley indicated on the diagram a spot near the office.

"What was said about your going to Mr. Frank never said nothing about my going to Brooklyn; he said he would send me away," replied Jim.

Denies Seeing Mincey.
"Did you ever have a talk with W. H. Mincey?"

"Never except that day at the station house when he come there."

On Mr. Rosser's objection to this, Judge Roan held that the state could not go into Mincey's talk at the station.

"Jim, on the night you were put in jail and the newspaper men came, who did they do to you?" asked Mr. Dorsey.

"They jes' talked to me, an' one of them offered me a paper," said Jim.

This juncture Mr. Dorsey requested that Harlan Branch and Harold W. Ross, two reporters at the press table, leave the courtroom. When they left he continued:

"That did you say to Mr. Schiff?"

"He asked me if I saw the crowd out there."

"How long have you known Mr. N. V. Darley?"

"Ever since he come to the factory."

Did Mr. Schiff and Mr. Darley know you could write?"

Mr. Rosser entered an objection to this and in reply Mr. Dorsey said: "Your honor, while this negro was in jail and the National Pencil factory had employed detectives to find the murderer, and while he was claiming he could not write, these men knew that he could and yet did not tell the detectives."

"It is not in evidence that these men knew the detectives wanted Conley to write," replied Mr. Rosser.

"I can prove it by those two newspaper men I asked to leave the room," replied Mr. Dorsey, "and yet these two men connected with the pencil factory concealed the fact that this negro could write."

Evidence Ruled Out.
Judge Roan ruled that Mr. Dorsey could not introduce the evidence to show that Schiff and Darley knew Conley could write, and that he could not introduce his evidence to show that the two factory employees knew the detectives desired him to write. The two newspaper men were then allowed to re-enter the room.

"Jim, can you write 'luxury'?"

"Yes, sir," replied Jim, "they had boxes with that on 'em at the factory and when they gave out I had to write down and give it to Mr. Frank so he would know to order some more."

"Did he furnish the paper for you to write on?"

"Yes, sir."

Mary Phagan Was Strangled
Declares Dr. H. F. Harris

Dr. Roy F. Harris, the pathologist, head of the state board of health, and the expert who examined and examined the body of Mary Phagan, went on the stand at the close of the argument over Judge Roan's reserved decision to continue the testimony from which he was interrupted Friday by a fainting spell in the courtroom.

He still suffered from weakness and was allowed to sit in a heavily-upholstered armchair.

He was questioned first by Solicitor Dorsey.

"Dr. Harris, what is your particular branch of medicine?"

"My usual line is pathology, chemistry and chemical work, as well as diagnosis."

"Can you indicate the signs of what you saw on Mary Phagan's body which showed strangulation?"

Died by Strangulation.
"It was out of the question that her death was caused by a blow to the head or by any other means. Even produce noticeable pressure. The only thing evident from which death could have resulted was the deep indentation along the throat, obviously inflicted during the struggle. The other signs are well—the protruding tongue, congested blood in the face and hands, all of which indicated that strangulation had caused death."

"Did you notice the larynx?"

"Yes; there seemed no damage done."

"Did you see the windpipe?"

"Did you take it out?"

"No; there seemed but little damage to it. I did not remove it because I did not want to mutilate the poor child any more than necessary."

"Did you see the lungs?"

"Did you see the lungs were congested, due to the use of formaldehyde used in embalming?"

The solicitor asked the defense for the bloody stick found by Pinkertons on May 10 in the pencil factory. It was produced and shown to the physician.

"Do you think the blow you found on the child's head could have been inflicted by a cudgel like this?"

"In my opinion, I would think not—the gash evidently was inflicted with some sharp instrument."

"Did you make a scientific examination of the female organs?"

Violence Before Death.
"Yes; I made a microscopic examination."

Dr. Harris at this point testified as to the condition of the organs of the girl to show that violence of some sort had been done her.

Following these questions Dr. Harris was asked regarding certain experiments he had made on digestive organs relative to their action upon cabbage. He had started to detail a test he had made twelve years ago, when Rosser objected to his personal experience being put before the jury.

This witness is testifying to a science which directly concerns this case," said the solicitor, and submitted that it is absolutely relevant and admissible.

"There is no doubt that if Dr. Harris was the only man in the world who made this experiment, it would be an objection to his stating it by the defense."

"You can give the results of your experiment or authority in the subject," ruled Judge Roan.

It was now 10:50 o'clock and Mr. Rosser again took up the cross-examination for a few questions.

"Did Mr. Frank have the dead girl's meshbag on his desk when you came back from the basement?"

"Yes, sir."

"He put it in his safe and locked the door?"

"He put it in the safe," said Jim, "but I dunno whether he locked the door or no."

Mr. Rosser then went into much detail about the various times that detectives and the state's lawyers had talked to Conley about the crime. He had to explain to Jim what was meant by the state's lawyers.

"Jim," he next asked, "how long had you been caring for the boxes?"

"Bout a year," said Jim.

"So Mr. Frank knew for over a year that you could write?"

"I reckon he did," said Conley; "I'd be writing down the things about the boxes and givin' 'em to him that long."

A New, Simplified Method.
It was at this juncture that Conley, prompted by Attorney Rosser, introduced to the world an absolutely new method of spelling, and one that would put A. Carnegie and T. Roosevelt to shame should they ever learn that a man with no education had introduced it.

The exemplification of the new method was "Uncle Remus," a word known and loved by Carnegie himself. It happened that Jim said that the National Pencil company used this as a trade name for one of their brands of pencils.

"How do you spell 'Uncle Remus,' Jim?" Mr. Rosser asked.

"Well, I kin spell it," replied Jim. "Go ahead," he was urged.

"Well, does that spell 'Uncle'?" asked Mr. Rosser.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, spell 'Remus'."

"R-i-m-e-s-s," said Jim proudly.

"That's fine, Jim. Now, spell 'luxury'."

It was here that the new system reached its climax.

"L-u-s-t-r-i-s," Jim replied.

"All right, Jim. Now, spell 'Thomas Jefferson,'" urged Mr. Rosser, that, also a trade name of the pencils.

"T-o-m-a-s-s, Thomas," said Jim. "Go ahead."

"J-a-s-s," finished Jim.

Leo Frank was laughing by this time and the deputies were frowning and threatening to eject certain spectators from the courtroom.

Conley wound up the spelling bee by declaring that "Joe Whiston" was the orthodox way of spelling the name of the man who made the cherry tree famous.

"Jim," next asked Mr. Rosser, "wouldn't you sometimes write Mr. Frank a note in order to draw on your wages?"

"Yes, sir; I'd write out, 'Please let me have 50 cents,'" replied the negro.

"And you'd say, 'An' take it out of my wages, wouldn't you?' the questioner added.

"No, sir; I couldn't write out all dat last part. Mr. Frank he'd know where to take it from."

Mr. Dorsey then put a few minor questions and after these Mr. Rosser asked the negro if Schiff did not have charge of the boxes instead of Frank. Conley declared that Frank had charge of them.

It was 11:14 o'clock when the negro finally left the stand.

Believes Doctors Are Guessing.

At this, Mr. Rosser insisted that Dr. Harris tell his reasons for knowing these facts.

"I don't know what the doctor means about this and about that," he said, "for I think all these doctors are guessing most of the time."

Judge Roan cautioned the witness to tell purely all he found in his examination.

"I found in Mary Phagan's case," he said, "that even the particles finely chewed were not digested at all. Digestion had not gone on to any extent at the time of death or unconsciousness."

It was while he was attempting to explain one of his own theories relating to this condition Dr. Harris was interrupted by Mr. Rosser, who said: "You should not give your opinion, doctor, nor make any stump speeches."

"It was clear that this cabbage had not entered the smaller intestine," continued the witness, "which showed that the contents of the stomach had not been pressed into the intestines at the time of death."

"Also the amount of gastric juice in this case was less than would have occurred in an hour in an ordinary case. Hydrochloric acid forms at certain periods of digestion, and had not formed in this case of Mary Phagan. There was no free hydrochloric acid, but there were 22 degrees of combined hydrochloric acid."

Girl Dead in Forty Minutes.
"In this case, the combined hydrochloric was about the amount one would suppose to exist within thirty or forty minutes. I have assumed that the girl, after she ate, was dead within that length of time—thirty or forty minutes."

"Another question is the pancreatic juice would make its passage in the stomach and intestines within that period. It was absent in this case."

"Was failure to digest cabbage due to its condition?" asked the solicitor.

"No, the digestive fluid was there."

"Was there any obstruction in the flow of the stomach's contents?"

"None."

"Would a blow or struggle check the process of digestion?"

"Yes."

"Had digestion up to the time of death progressed favorably?"

"Yes. Her digestion was normal."

"Dr. Harris, will you please give the jury some idea of the power of magnification your microscope projected upon the stomach in your examination?"

"My microscope is the finest made. It could have enlarged objects thousands of times."

"How did the state of bread correspond to the state of the cabbage?"

"Just the same."

"Suppose it had been chewed up entirely, would that have had any effect?"

"No; the effect would have been the same."

At this point Attorney Arnold took up the cross-examination.

"Where did Mr. Dorsey first talk to you about this matter?" he asked.

"I don't recall."

Asked Him to Keep Silent.
"Did Mr. Dorsey request you not to make the result of this examination public?"

"Yes, sir. I told him I would take the case and go into it thoroughly. There was some suggestion of poison, and I made an examination for poison, but none was found."

"Couldn't a man be dying and all the appearance in this case be produced by putting a cord around his throat?"

"I think not."

"A man might be dying from strangulation for an hour, mightn't he?"

"Yes."

"Having explained, doctor, that death by strangulation was more the result of the body retaining poison than from the failure to get oxygen, you still state that is correct, eh?"

"Yes."

"If breath was cut off completely, how long before a man would die?"

"No one has ever been able to ascertain definitely."

"You say your first intention was to examine Mary Phagan's body for poison?"

"Yes."

"What kind of poison?"

"Alcohol."

"What else?"

"Strychnine or morphine."

"Was there any arsenic in Gheesling's embalming formula?"

"Yes."

Made the Optum Test.
"What test did you make for poison?"

"The optum test."

"Did you test for mercury?"

"Not directly."

"For what mineral poisons did you test?"

"I did not test for mineral poisons."

"Did you make the poison tests before you made the others?"

"I made them all at the same time."

"In how many parts did you divide the contents of the stomach?"

"I divided them into all parts necessary; I do not recollect the exact number."

"How many tests did you make?"

"Six or eight in all, all of which were necessary."

"What was the first test?"

"To determine various quantities."

"What was the second?"

"For hydrochloric acid."

"How do you measure hydrochloric acid?"

Applause Sweeps Courtroom When Dorsey Scores a Point

Following Conley's departure from the stand the jury was allowed a five-minute recess and on their return Solicitor Dorsey tendered in evidence a picture of the pencil factory basement which was taken by Francis E. Price, The Constitution staff photographer, on the morning that the body was found and a cut of which appeared in The Constitution. He also tendered a scratch pad, sample of one of those around the factory, the murder notes and the pad found near the body.

There were no objections from the defense.

"Bring in C. B. Dalton," called out the solicitor. Dalton is the man named by Conley as having gone into the factory with Frank when the latter chatted with women and had Conley act as "lookout." Dalton took his place on the stand, but was excused, because the judge had not made his final decision with reference to the protected Conley testimony, and Mrs. John Arthur White was called in. Conley was brought back and Mrs. White was asked if he was the negro she claimed to have seen on April 28 concealed behind some boxes on the first floor of the factory.

She could not say that he was or was not, but declared that he looked more like the man than anyone else she had seen and that he was about the same stature. The defense entered frequent objections while this was being brought out.

"Mrs. White," the solicitor then asked, "on April 28 didn't you tell your brother, Wade Campbell, an employee of the pencil company, that you had seen a negro there on the previous Saturday?"

Mr. Rosser objected.

"Your honor," said Mr. Dorsey, "I'm going to show that this woman, wife of one employee of the National Pencil company and sister and daughter of two others, did tell that to her brother, but on the same day concealed it from the detectives working for the state when he was telling

what he knew about the people there that day, and at other times, too."

Record Proves Dorsey Correct.

"How can you prove that Frank knew it, or that he told Scott?" thundered Attorney Rosser.

"It is in the record, as part of Scott's testimony," said the solicitor.

"It is not," replied Rosser.

On Mr. Dorsey's motion the court stenographer produced his official record of Scott's testimony. Mr. Rosser took it from him and began to search through it for the statement. It had already been transcribed to typewritten form, and while Mr. Dorsey entered objection after objection of Mr. Rosser's keeping it, the latter calmly searched for it while his colleague, Mr. Arnold, stated in answer to Mr. Dorsey that they would give it to the state in a few minutes.

"Well, Mr. Dorsey's right for once," Mr. Rosser then said quietly.

The record showed that Harry Scott, of the Pinkertons, had sworn to being told by Frank on April 28 that Mrs. White had disclosed the presence of a negro.

Applause Sweeps Courtroom.

It was at this moment that something occurred that had never occurred before during the progress of the trial. A burst of applause swept through the courtroom and several people clapped their hands loudly as though applauding at the theater something that met their approval. The deputies immediately began rapping for order and Judge Roan announced from the bench that such actions would not be tolerated. When Mrs. White was asked Mr. Rosser objected to another phase of the subject.

"Now Mr. Dorsey wants to show that this didn't get to the police authorities until May 27, and I claim this part is immaterial."

"We've shown that Frank knew of this disclosure on April 28 and now we expect to show that although Detective Hass Rosser questioned this woman here on that same day that she refused to disclose this information to him or to any detective working for the state," said Mr. Dorsey, "and that the state never knew of it until May 27."

"Scott had been told by Frank," snapped Mr. Rosser, "and he had declared that he was working in conjunction with the police."

"I want to show that this woman, closely connected with employees of the National Pencil factory, concealed this important evidence from the detectives representing the state," answered the solicitor. By this time Mrs. White was swelling up and almost crying as she sat on the witness stand and listened to implications that she had tried to conceal evidence from the state and had not told the whole truth to the authorities.

"Did you ever try to conceal anything, Mrs. White?" Mr. Rosser inquired of her.

"No, sir, I never did," she replied. She was then allowed to leave the stand.

Sheriff Mangum on Stand.

Sheriff C. Wheeler Mangum was then sworn in and put upon the stand by the solicitor.

"Were you at the jail when Conley went there and asked to see Frank?" the solicitor asked.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you talk to Frank about his seeing Conley?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Rosser then objected, declaring that it was inadmissible to show whether or not Frank wanted to see anyone.

"Your honor," said Mr. Dorsey, "I want to show that for the first time in the history of the white race a white man, claiming innocence, refused to confront his accuser, and particularly that this accuser was only an ignorant negro."

Judge Roan sustained the state.

"I told Mr. Frank that Chief Beavers and Detectives Lanford, Scott and Black were out there with Conley and wanted to know if he would talk to the negro," said the sheriff.

"He said he did not; that none of his lawyers were there and no one to defend him." Here the sheriff paused.

"Did you say he said he had no one there to defend him?" Mr. Dorsey asked quickly.

Sheriff Mangum paused and then said, "He said he had none of his lawyers there to listen to what might be said."

"Did he use the word 'defend'?" questioned the solicitor.

"No he said he didn't want anybody to see him unless his lawyers were there."

The name of Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, and of George Epps, the little newsie with whom she is said to have ridden to town that day, were then called, but neither answered.

Jury Sent Out of Courtroom.

"Your Honor," Mr. Dorsey then announced, "we want to put these witnesses up and they are practically all with the exception of Dr. Roy Harris, whom I can't reach until 2 o'clock. I want to ask that the jury be sent out, as I have something to say to the court which might better be said in their absence."

When the jury retired the solicitor announced that he wanted to make three points.

"First, we want to protest against ruling out that part of Conley's testimony which refers to Frank's previous misconduct at the times the negro acted as his 'lookout.'"

"Second, we want to introduce witnesses to sustain what Conley said about the judge, and went on."

"And third, we want to put George

Epps back on the stand to let him testify. Mary Phagan told him that morning on the car as she was on her way to the factory that Frank had pinched her and made eyes at her and that she was afraid of him."

"As to the boy's testimony," said Mr. Arnold, "we would have to hear him testify before we could talk about that; we don't know that he would say exactly what our friend, Dorsey, has just stated."

Mr. Arnold then entered into his reasons for holding that that part of Conley's testimony about Frank's alleged misconduct on previous occasions was not admissible.

The matter was argued by both sides, Mr. Arnold claiming that in no English-speaking country was a man's past conduct ever put up against him, and Mr. Dorsey declaring that such evidence in this case was admissible to show his tendency to this particular crime.

At 12:45 o'clock and Mr. Arnold stated that he was so weak and hot that he could go no further. He was given a glass of water and allowed to remain seated while he addressed the judge, and went on.

A few minutes later court adjourned.

Mrs. Coleman Tells of Cooking Cabbage for Dr. H. F. Harris

Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, followed Dr. Harris to the stand. She told of cooking an amount of cabbage at the chemist's request for his experiments with the four men.

She stated that it had been ground finely, as she had prepared it on the day of Mary's last meal, and had

boiled it for an hour. She remained on the stand but for a few minutes, and was asked but a few questions by the defense, and then left the stand.

She was asked to describe Mary's pocketbook, answering that she had already given a description when she first went upon the stand at the opening of the trial.

Because He Is Patriotic Mincey Is Here for Trial

W. H. Mincey, witness for the defense in the Leo M. Frank trial, whose substantial affidavit that Jim Conley had told him of killing a white girl on the day Mary Phagan was murdered, was published some weeks ago, was a conspicuous figure in front of the courthouse Wednesday.

Mincey is a country school teacher and has been for twenty years. He

is not used to city ways, he says, and the excitement of the crowd around the courthouse seemed to worry him.

"I have great patriotism," said Mr. Mincey, "and that is the sole reason I am here. I felt it was my duty to throw any light I could on the case. No, I will not talk at the present time. I'll do my talking when I get on the stand."

Judge's Decision Admits Conley Testimony in Full

At the continuation of the argument on the subject of Judge Roan's reserved decision, Solicitor Dorsey cited extracts from many legal volumes, many of which pertained to the untimeliness of objections in just such cases as the one which he argued.

"It makes no difference if the act in question was a separate or distinct crime," he said, "just so it shows a course of conduct, and has sufficient probity value to the case on trial. It is absolutely admissible."

"We contend that the defense has stopped at this late hour, after examining extensively and minutely along the point, and have attempted to do something which is deplorably irrelevant. We object to the ruling out of this testimony because we propose to substantiate the truth of Conley's statement by other witnesses, including C. B. Dalton, George Epps and others."

"We intend to introduce Epps to show that Mary Phagan, fifteen minutes before she went to her death, expressed fear of Leo Frank because he had been flirting with her and making continued advances."

At this, the solicitor cited the case of a trial in which the deceased, a woman, stated, upon leaving home, that there were two persons in a nearby alley, and that she thought one was her husband—the other his sweetheart, and that she would go see. She went into the alley never to return alive. Her body was found there later.

Lawyer Declares Hooper.

Upon the conclusion of Solicitor Dorsey's statement, Attorney Hooper declared:

"The law of Georgia, I understand, controls this court, and not the supreme court of Minnesota, or California, as my friends Rosser and Arnold have striven to show."

"There is no necessity for argument. The law stands plainly for itself. It says that the state shall not be ruled out unless the objection is made at the time the question is propounded."

"If this evidence was not admissible at the time it was offered by the state and cross-examined upon by the defense, why the only motion which they would be entitled to rule out their own cross-examination and nothing else."

"Your honor has admitted that this testimony was admissible by ruling against the state while the cross-examination was in progress. Before they have any right to ask that it be ruled out they must dissect the volumes of evidence they have also introduced which has a bearing on this place, and point out exactly the evidence they want to extract."

The attorney then proceeded to recite cases from various law authorities, in the course of which he recited one of Judge Roan's own decisions.

"Now," he said, "is your honor going back on his own ruling? If the objection is to be made legally, it should have been made the instant that the question was asked. There is no impartial lawyer in town who will dispute that fact."

Reuben Arnold arose to say:

"These authorities, from which my friends are reading, have no bearing on the case. The twenty experts in Georgia say that illegal testimony is always subject to withdrawal. If the evidence is illegal, a move can always be made to withdraw it, whether it has been permitted as an experiment or otherwise. The time for withdrawal always exists."

Roan Makes Decision.

In making his decision, Judge Roan stated:

"I have serious doubts as to the admissibility of this testimony as an original proposition. As it has been cross-examined by the state, and from the records, but you can't disassociate the original from the cross-examination. I am going to allow it to remain in the record. It may be extracted from the record, but it is an impossibility to withdraw it from the jury's minds."

As the judge announced his decision there arose a spontaneous riot of applause from the audience. Court attaches, lawyers and judges looked up astonished. Attorney Arnold said:

"I will ask for a mistrial if such a demonstration as this again arises. Also, I will ask that the court be cleared if it continues. Mistrials can easily be caused by such actions."

In continuation, Judge Roan said:

"I am ruling just whatever I deem fit and proper, whether it pleases or displeases. On the question of the Epps boy's testimony, I rule that it is inadmissible."

"I want your honor to rule positively, now, on this first question," said Mr. Rosser.

"I am going to let it remain," calmly declared the judge.

"In regard to Dalton," spoke up Mr. Arnold, "we object to his testimony on anything relating to affairs or happenings previous to the day of the murder."

"I will rule that Dalton's testimony will be inadmissible in anything except in support of the negro Conley."

BIG STILL NEAR BERNER IS RAIDED BY DEPUTIES

Macon, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Deputy United States Marshal Dave Riley and Deputy Henderson, of the internal revenue department in Atlanta, raided a large illicit distillery in Jasper county, across the river from Berner today. Two negroes who were at work at the still escaped.

The deputies found the still on the place of R. C. Brown. There were eighteen fermenters filled with peach mash which were destroyed along with the still itself.

While Murder Trial Goes On Witnesses While Away Time With Old Camp Meeting Songs

By Britt Craig.

There is one woman with no connection whatever with the Frank case, who sits undisturbed in an obscure corner of the courtroom. Throughout Jim Conley's testimony, she remained in her seat, while court deputies removed women from all parts of the place and sent them outside at order of the judge.

She is Mrs. Hattie Barnett, a detective, and a woman who has seen more of the world and knows more of its multi-varied phases than many of Atlanta's most successful business men. She has seen and heard enough not to be touched by the negro's sordid story. She has rubbed shoulders with all manner of mankind long enough not to be affected by anything which might develop in the trial.

Mrs. Barnett is attending the Frank case to study human nature and to study court procedure in a state's biggest trial. To her, it will be a liberal education. She will learn many things that will be of inestimable value in her work.

Spectators have watched her as she sits alone in the obscure corner and listen intently to all of the trial. They have wondered at who she is, and why she is able to remain there unmolested, in a courtroom where all women have been barred. If the truth were known, there is room for but little wonderment.

She is there for an education in a line of work she follows daily. A peculiar education it might be, but a valuable education it is.

Mrs. Barnett is a middle-aged woman, who has been an investigator for the larger part of her life. She has been connected in many of the state's biggest criminal cases, and, at first, did a deal of work on the Phagan investigation. Since the movement has been started in police headquarters to employ female detectives, it has been suggested that she be put at the head of the squad of women.

Witnesses Sing Time Away.

Sitting quietly for hours and hours in a large room is enough to try the patience of a modern job. Thirty or more witnesses for both the state and defense in the Frank trial are cooped up in the second floor of the improvised court building, whiling away the long and tedious days by gossiping and talking and reading and dodging the newspaper cameras.

Wednesday, shortly before noon, sounds of songs filtered down the stairway. It reminded many of the song service of an old-fashioned campmeeting.

ing, and, to the court attaches out front who had been bred on rural soil, brought back memories of Indian summer and campmeeting time in the mountains and lowlands of their boyhood homelands.

Somebody with a curiosity as well as an ear for harmony, investigated, and found a dozen or more witnesses, men, women and children, gathered in the center of the witness room, singing the songs of the old country church, and singing them with a zest that rocked the building with music.

There is a fountain filled with blood, Drawn from Emmanuel's veins, And sinners plunged beneath that flood, Lose all their guilty stains."

A little girl in white, with a big bow of pink ribbon fastened about the single strand of hair that fell down her back, arose at request and sang a solo. Others followed. Men with deep bass voices sang as fervently as though they were singing at the church of their childhood.

Many verses were sung in solvers of quaint, old-time songs that are fragrant with the past. The gathering would join in the chorus, and there would be a leader, who would sing and mark time with a broken chair rung as he stood beside a table.

Most of these were the plain, simple folk who had worked at the pencil factory—folk with the average home of the factory-worker, but folk with happy pasts of boy and girlhood, in which the country church and quaint song had been fragrant factors.

This was the way they passed the time Wednesday, and so pleasantly did it pass that they, no doubt, will pass it in the same manner today and henceforth. That is, until they are called downstairs, where their recital are to play respective parts in the grim drama of tragedy that is being enacted therein.

It is easy to forget the ghastliness of the affair with which they are connected, when these simple folk can sing the songs of youth, and it is a happy way to while along the fretful hours of their stay in the courtroom.

Therefore, there was not a complaint when Wednesday the volume of song poured from the witness room on the second floor.

Instead, there was rejoicing.

Trial Marked by Intense Interest.

There has never been more intense interest in a courtroom in the history of Georgia—or, probably any other state—than has been noted in the Frank trial.

The audience sits with bated breath and eager ear and eye as tragic tales are unfolded from the witness stand. There are grim flashes of humor, pathos and sordidness that spring fre-

quently from the trial's procedure, and, never yet has one of these incidents failed to elicit its share of emotion's expression from the hushed gathering.

Wednesday, when Solicitor Dorsey argued fiercely with the state over a disputed portion of Harry Scott's testimony, revealed the statement in question, and heard from Attorney Rosser's lips an admission of a mistake, there was spontaneous applause that came from all parts of the room.

There was pained surprise in the faces of the attorneys for both the state and defense. They wondered, as all others wondered, why should there be applause when the procedure there in effect would, surely, lead one of two men to the scaffold.

And, Tuesday, when Jim Conley strove to explain the height and width of the crocus bagging in which he had removed the body of Mary Phagan, and, upon being asked by the attorney if he knew what were two feet, answered with a point to his shoes:

"Them's two feet," there was a ripple of laughter that could not be restrained. Even the deputies and lawyers could not check smiles.

Friday, when Dr. Roy Harris held to view of the courtroom two tiny vials of cabbage that had been removed from the slain child's stomach, there was a faint exclamation of horror. Women turned their faces from the spectacle, and two girls left the courtroom, shielding their gaze with newspapers.

This is one thing that the court cannot control—the expression of emotion. Sentiment is at a high pitch, and nerves are strung to their keenest point. And there was no cause for amazement Wednesday morning when Jim Conley lay himself prone to explain to the jury the exact position in which he had deposited Mary Phagan's corpse in the basement blackness, someone in the audience uttered audibly the words:

"My God, that's awful!"

Also, there was still less cause when another audible voice agreed:

"It is—it certainly is!"

Operative Tenor Drowned.

Togerness, Bavaria, August 6.—A yacht in which Fritz Sturmfield and Leo Szozak, two well-known operative tenors, were sailing on the lake here today, was capsized and Sturmfield was drowned. Szozak clung to the boat and was rescued. Sturmfield was a member of the Royal Opera at Leipzig. He made a concert tour in the United States in 1911.

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FACE ITCHED AND BURNED

514 7th St., Dayton, Ky.—"My little girl had a serious breaking out mostly on the face, arms and legs. The breaking out was in the form of pimples which itched and burned her terribly. She would scratch until sores formed. I could not get anything to stop the itching and she was very restless and irritable and seemed to be in great torture. One day I came across the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I wrote for some. I kept on using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a short time my child was cured." (Signed) Mrs. V. Forester, Oct. 7, 1912.

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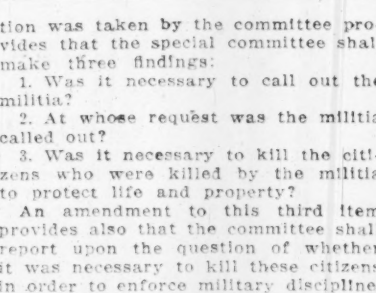
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Atlanta, Georgia



LIMITATION TAX BILLS DEFEATED

House Refuses to Limit Its Power to Four Mills Appropriation for Schools and Pensions.

The house at its afternoon session defeated both the 2-1-2 mill limitation of common school appropriations and the 1-1-2 mill limitation of pension appropriations, the constitutional amendments which were introduced in the house by Mr. Burwell of Hancock, speaker of the house.

The discussion on the school appropriation limitation began at the latter part of the morning session and was concluded early in the afternoon. Speaker Burwell for the second time on Wednesday taking the floor in behalf of his bill. This measure provided that appropriations from the revenue raised under the general tax law, limiting the entire levy to five mills, for common school maintenance should not exceed 2-1-2 mills. It was defeated by a vote of 108 to 57, a two-thirds vote of the entire house, or 123 votes being necessary to carry the amendment.

The pension limitation amendment provided that of the revenues from the general tax law not more than that derived from 1-1-2 mills should be appropriated for the payment of pensions. This measure met defeat by a vote of 97 to 97, a two-thirds vote of the whole house also being required to carry this constitutional amendment.

These bills were designed to work in co-operation for the purpose of placing the state on a firmer financial basis and to protect its credit. The combined requirements of these two measures would have limited the appropriating power of the legislature for schools and pensions to a total of four mills, leaving the revenue obtained from the remaining one mill for the maintenance of the state government.

FUNERAL OF DR. GARRETT HELD AT LITHIA SPRINGS

Lithia Springs, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—The funeral of Dr. C. G. Garrett, one of the foremost physicians of this section, who died at his home here last night at 10 o'clock, was held at the home at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He had been a practicing physician for the past 25 years, being 37 years old at the Atlanta Medical college.

His service as house physician for the famous Sweetwater Park hotel during its existence made him one of the most widely known general practitioners in the state. He served 24 years on the Douglas county board of education, 16 years of which he was chairman of that body.

Aside from his profession, educational work in Douglas county received his closest attention. He took an active interest in the municipal affairs of this place. Since the formation of the town he served continuously as chairman of the board.

The following children survive him: Dr. L. G. Garrett, Austell; Mrs. W. M. Hays, Covington; Q. L. Garrett, Waycross; Misses Lillian and Lottie Garrett and A. A. Garrett, Lithia Springs, Ga.

BLANCHARD AND WARREN SURRENDER TO SHERIFF

Cordelia, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—After eluding county officers of Crisp for ten days, Harley Blanchard and John Warren, young white farmers, charged with waylaying and assaulting Ambrose Powell, another farmer, came into the city yesterday and surrendered to Sheriff Ward. They went before Judge J. R. Smith, of the justice court, and under the charge of assault with intent to murder were assessed a bond of \$500 each, which they readily succeeded in making. Powell, who was dangerously slashed with a knife in his back, has been removed to his home from a local hospital and will recover.

STONE APPOINTED JUDGE OF MONROE CITY COURT

Governor John M. Slaton on Wednesday appointed Hon. Alonzo C. Stone as judge of the city court of Monroe, and appointed Hon. H. G. Nowell as collector of that court. The terms of these appointments are four years each, beginning August 27 of this year.

George Bradt Here.

George M. Bradt, editor and owner of The Havana Daily Post, is in the city on business. Mr. Bradt is a former well-known Chattanooga newspaper man. A few years ago he accompanied Dr. Alfredo Zaras, on his American tour. Mrs. Bradt is with her husband at the Ansley hotel.

FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES— RESINOL CURED

Atlanta, Ga., April 24, 1912.—"When I received the sample of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment my face was covered with pimples which defied their creams, soaps and cosmetics. They were a source of constant humiliation to me, coming in contact with any strangers as I do, as a business man. By the time I had finished a cake of Resinol Soap and half a jar of Resinol Ointment, my skin was soft as velvet, and as smooth. My friends were stunned, and everyone asked me that I had done. When I told them, they thought I was simply wonderful. The transformation was simply wonderful. Since then I have been using Resinol Soap and shall never be without it again. For I have learned the delights of a clear, soft, beautiful complexion. It may be attained by its constant use." (Signed) Miss E. P. Gantt, 234 South Pryor.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap itching instantly and speedily heal eczema, and other skin humors, dandruff, sores, burns and piles. Sold by every druggist. For free trial, write Dept. 2-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. (47.)

W. & A. BILL STRIPPED AND KILLED BY SENATE

Senator Sweat Voted Against Own Resolution After Clause Had Been Stricken.

After emasculating the resolution of Senator J. L. Sweat so as to strip it of all its provisions in regard to the extension of the W. & A. railroad to the sea and leaving only a clause providing for the investigation as to the advisability of leasing the road, the state senate then voted down the resolution as amended by a vote of 23 to 18.

When the amendment striking the vital clauses of the bill relating to the extension of the road were stricken Senator Sweat moved that the measure be tabled, but the motion was lost. Upon the final vote on the amended resolution the author voted against his measure.

Much time was consumed in debate as to the legality of creating such a commission in the senate and providing for the payment of its members, many senators claiming this to be unconstitutional. The section providing for the remuneration of the members of the commission was stricken after violent protest by Senator Sweat.

The registration bill of Senator Stark, requiring registration books to be kept open until 90 days before elections, which was defeated in the senate Tuesday, was reconsidered yesterday and will take its regular place on the calendar.

During the discussion of this reconsideration Senator Hule, of the thirty-fifth, in opposing a reconsideration, stated that the chief aim of the bill was to enable the politicians to stuff the ballot boxes on the eve of the election.

Oiliff Takes Exception.
Senator Oiliff, of the fourth, sprang to his feet to a point of personal privilege and asked that the words of Senator Hule be taken down by the secretary, as he would have occasion to use them later.

At this juncture the senator from the thirty-fifth stated that he did not impugn the motives of any senator in the chamber, but that he was speaking because he believed the loss we do that body. Senator Oiliff accepted this explanation and withdrew his point of order.

The resolution of Senator Irwin, of the forty-second, providing for the creation of a board of seven members, two from the senate, three from the house and two from the state-at-large, to investigate and consider the reformation of the judiciary provided in this state was passed unanimously. The resolution provides for no remuneration for the members of the commission.

Hour Thrown Away.
Practically an hour was frivolously spent on the question of whether the senate should adjourn until this morning or until yesterday afternoon. The motion to adjourn until today was lost. Senator McGregor, in explaining his vote, said: "I am going to vote as I believe the loss we do the better off are the people of this state."

The following appointments of the governor were confirmed in executive session:
Alonzo C. Stone to be judge of the city court of Monroe for four years, from August 17, 1913.
H. G. Nowell to be collector of the city court of Monroe for four years, from August 17, 1913.

Bills Passed in the Senate.
By Senate of Mitchell.—To amend an act establishing the city court of Camilla.
By McLean of Wilson.—To amend an act establishing the city court of Ashburn.
By Green and Hultsclaw of Houston.—To amend an act establishing the city court of Houston.

25,000 CHILDREN VISIT PLAYGROUNDS IN JULY

More than 25,000 Atlanta children participated in the games and amusements at six city playgrounds during the month, according to a report Playground Director Joe Bean made to the park board yesterday afternoon. General Manager Dan Carey, of the park department, declares that the month of July was the most active in playground work since he has been in charge of the park system.

BULLOCH PLANS COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Statesboro, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Citizens of Bulloch county have taken active steps to form a county chamber of commerce, with headquarters at Statesboro. The annual county watermelon picnic will occur at Brooklet on August 7. The Statesboro and Savannah railroad has joined with the citizens in the movement. General Superintendent D. N. Bant, on behalf of the citizens, has invited Charles J. Haden, chairman of the executive committee of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, to be one of the speakers. Professor A. M. Soule is also on the program. The idea of the people of Bulloch county is to unite the farming and business interests for the common welfare of the whole county.

SHEET METAL WORKERS ARE BUSY ON CONTESTS

The third day of the biennial session of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance was opened yesterday morning in the Piedmont convention hall with the report of the credentials committee, which had been submitted Tuesday. There are a number of contests before the credential committee and it may require two or three days to thrash these out. The sessions of the convention being entirely executive and without a publicity committee, there is practically nothing of interest to the general public.

BAILIFF GOES TO BRING MOORE FROM CANADA

Athens, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—County Bailiff R. A. Saye left this morning for Canada with the proper requisition papers to bring back to Clarke county J. C. Moore, former representative here for a large New York life insurance company. It is claimed that in selling large policies here he cleaned up a big amount of money without giving value received. He will be tried in Clarke superior court.

Passengers On Sleeping Car Awakened to Fight Flames

While passengers lay snugly in their berths, some already in the embrace of Morpheus and others just wooing the God of Slumber, fire broke out in a Central of Georgia train from Savannah about 4 o'clock yesterday morning and almost caused a panic.

Like a flaming meteor just dropped from the habitat of Mars, the train sped through the darkness while the fire blazed. Smoke, which soon filled the burning car, aroused the sleeping, drowsy travelers. There was a rush for the vestibule, which was completely cut off by a flaming awning. To add to the discomfort of the passengers the flames severed the bell cord, cutting off the only means of sending a signal of distress to the engineer or conductor.

Men and women, attired in their

nighties, worked elbow to elbow, and succeeded in putting out the fire.

Harry T. Hays, city license inspector, and Jesse M. Wood, city councilman, happened to be passengers aboard the train. Inspectors Hays and Councilman Wood had gotten aboard at Savannah. The fire, according to Inspector Hays version, occurred about 4 o'clock, a short distance from Macon.

"My theory is that the awning of the car caught fire," Inspector Hays said. "I was asleep in my berth—an upper—and was aroused by smoke. I was almost suffocated."

Aside from the loss of sleep none of the passengers suffered.

The train reached Atlanta shortly after 5:30 o'clock.

COMMITTEES NAMED FOR COTTON EXHIBIT

Members Will Meet at an Early Date and Get Their Work Under Way.

General Chairman Mel R. Wilkins, of the cotton exhibit committee, has appointed the three following committees to take up the details of the permanent exhibit, which will occupy an entire floor of the new chamber of commerce building:

Cotton Mill Men's Committee—Allen Johnson, president of the Exposition Cotton Mills; Samuel A. Carter, of the Gate City mills; Oscar Elsas, of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills; B. T. Scott, of the Scottdale mills, and W. R. B. Whittier, of the Whittier mills.
Fertilizer Committee—W. L. Peal, H. C. Fisher, Harvey Johnson, H. A. Rogers and George McCarty.

Committee on Gins and Cotton Oil Machinery—W. H. Camp and C. R. Winship.

These committees will meet at an early date and get their respective work rapidly under way. The cotton mill men will take charge of those features of the exhibit which will show the lint and lint products of cotton. The cotton oil men's committee, the personnel of which has previously been announced, will have charge of all the exhibits of cotton seed products. The fertilizer men will have charge of all the features involving cotton growth and culture.

W. H. Camp has announced that the Murray company will put in a model of a cotton oil plant which will be one of the most interesting features of the exhibit.

CREMATORY ENGINEER TO GET \$1,500 A YEAR

Plant Will Require Thirty Men to Operate It, in Eight-Hour Shifts.

The salary of the engineer in charge of Atlanta's new \$260,000 crematory will be \$1,500 a year, and he will have two assistants at \$1,200 a year.

This was agreed on at a conference between Councilman Claude L. Ashley, chairman of the city sanitary committee; G. H. Brandon, secretary of the board of health, and P. D. Canham, engineer representing the Destructor company.

C. H. Mitchell is favorably considered for chief engineer and J. A. Day has been put forward as an assistant. Both are Atlantans and competent engineers. Their names were offered by Councilman Ashley. A third engineer will be selected before the plant is turned over to the city for final test.

It will require thirty men to successfully operate the plant, according to Engineer Canham. They will be worked in eight-hour shifts during night and day. The salaries will range from \$1,500 per annum to \$1.50 a day.

Councilman Ashley stated Wednesday that he will insist on the city employing only engineers of recognized ability, regardless of political affiliations.

Councilman Ashley will unfold what regards a practical scheme for the disposal of the energy of the plant at the next meeting of council. His scheme is to invite the Georgia Railway and Power company to buy the current from the city right off the bus-bars of the crematory. He says the city ought to realize about \$400 a month from the sale.

In your hand you hold a five-cent piece.

Right at the grocer's hand is a moisture-proof package of Uneeda Biscuit. He hands you the package—you hand him the coin. A trifling transaction?

No! A remarkable one—for you have spent the smallest sum that will buy a package of good food; and the grocer has sold you the most nutritious food made from flour—as clean and crisp and delicious as it was when it came from the oven.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



Low round trip fares North and West

Commencing June 1st and daily thereafter round trip tickets over the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will be sold at greatly reduced rates to all the principal lake, mountain and sea shore resorts and to many of the larger cities in the North and West. These tickets will be good returning until October 31st, and bear liberal stop-over privileges. Round trip fares from Atlanta are:

Cincinnati	\$19.50	Mammoth Cave	\$17.40
Charlevoix	38.08	Marquette	45.70
Chautauque Lake Pts.	34.30	Milwaukee	31.75
Chicago	30.00	Minneapolis	43.20
Colorado Springs	47.40	Niagara Falls	35.85
Denver	47.40	Potosky	38.08
Detroit	29.00	Put in Bay	28.00
French Lick Springs	21.70	Salt Lake City	60.40
Indianapolis	22.80	St. Louis	25.60
Louisville	18.00	Toronto	38.20
MacInnes Island	39.50	Yellowstone Park	67.60

These are but a few of the points. There are a great many others and we will be pleased to give full information upon application. Proportionately low fares from other points in Georgia.

Let Us Arrange Your Vacation Trip CITY TICKET OFFICE

4 Peachtree St. PHONES (Atlanta) 178 (Bell) 1088 ATLANTA

MEN and RELIGION BULLETIN No. 70 Justice and Mercy in Georgia

"A bruised reed shall he not break,
"And the smoking flax shall he not quench."

—Isaiah 42:3.

"I will have mercy"

—Matt. 12:7

Justice and mercy for the friendless!

The Senate, without a dissenting vote, has passed the bill providing for Probation.

With only three men voting against it, the Senate has also passed the bill providing for the Indeterminate Sentence.

These two bills are now before the House, having been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee.

And Tuesday CHAIRMAN WHEATLEY saved the Girls' Reformatory from oblivion; he called a special meeting of the Committee on Appropriations to consider the Jones-Mills Bill; the RESULT, it is believed, will be the building of the Reformatory for Girls in Georgia.

Representatives GRIFFIN, GREENE of Houston, and BERRY, members of the subcommittee that considered the original bill and reported it back carrying an appropriation of \$30,000 to the committee for action, spoke in favor of it.

Messrs. CONNOR and METHVIN advocated its adoption.

JOHN Y. SMITH of Fulton then moved that the Committee report favorably the bill as amended.

In favoring this motion CHAIRMAN WHEATLEY explained that he had favored the bill from the beginning.

Both the Chairman and the members of the Committee recognize the APPALLING AND IMMEDIATE NEED for the Reformatory for Girls; they unanimously adopted the motion recommending that the bill, carrying an appropriation of \$30,000, be passed.

The Prison Commission has urged that the home be built, pointing out that Georgia has no place in which to handle wayward and delinquent girls. And the Penitentiary Committee has also, without a dissenting vote, recommended the passage of the Jones-Mills Bill providing for the home.

Remember! This home is not to deal with the hardened woman of the street, but with children.

Today, if a GIRL OF ELEVEN, TWELVE OR FOURTEEN gets into trouble, there is no place in Georgia to protect or help her.

This shame is unendurable. Today seventy-five girls under sixteen years old, known to us, are without a place.

What will YOU do?

No man has opposed—and it is believed that no man can or will oppose the bill, either in the House or the Senate.

Today Georgia looks to the Rules Committee of the House.

SPEAKER BURWELL, who is ex-officio its chairman, and BLACKBURN of Fulton, its Vice Chairman, and the men serving with them in the Committee on Rules, namely MESSRS. HARDEMAN, MILLER, NUNNALLY, PAULK of BERRIEN, REDWINE, RHODES, SHUPTRINE, SLADE AND RAGLAND, are to decide whether or not the State will take care of her delinquent and wayward girls—

Whether or not the State shall have Probation and the Indeterminate Sentence—

Whether or not Georgia will take her stand with her sister states in giving justice and mercy to the unfortunate.

Those who know these men believe that they will NOT KILL, but WILL HELP to pass these measures.

Those who know Georgia believe that the men of the House and of the Senate will gladly give the brief time necessary to make these bills the law of Georgia.

They harm no one. But they help the helpless.

They mean life to many a home in Georgia where worse than death—dishonor and shame, will reign if these bills are not enacted into laws at this session of the Legislature.

What will you do?

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MEN AND RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT

THE CONSTITUTION

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PERMANENT REGISTRATION.

By an overwhelming—almost a unani-
mous—vote the senate yesterday passed
the permanent registration bill so strongly
urged in Governor Slaton's message.The bill now goes to the house, where
it will no doubt be given a favorable com-
mittee report, thus enabling the committee
on rules to put it on the calendar for final
action during the last week of the legisla-
tive session.This measure has everything to com-
mend it and there is not a single reason-
able objection that can be raised against it.It simply provides that when a man is
once registered he is qualified to vote for
life, provided only that he pays his taxes
as required by the law. The county tax
collectors simply make up annually the
list of those who have paid their taxes and
that list is checked against the names of
those who have permanently registered,
thus completing the state's voting list in
the simplest and most direct way. No
change is made in the requirements of the
present law as to the qualifications for reg-
istration.The house can do no better than to
make this measure a law at the present
session. It will go a long way towards
solving the vexing problems of the present
registration law.

THE MEDICAL PRACTICE BILL.

We present elsewhere a communication
from Dr. W. M. Durham, of Atlanta, in
reference to the medical practice bill now
pending in the house, after passage by the
senate.If this bill stood for the things of which
Dr. Durham complains, The Constitution
would join him in opposing its passage. It
happens, however, that he has been entirely
misinformed as to the purpose of the
proposed legislation, and that the measure
now under consideration is free from each
of the three objections specified by him.The bill provides for a board of eight
medical examiners, proportioned exactly on
the basis of the number of representatives
in the state of the several schools of medi-
cine. It is, of course, expected that the
governor will appoint thoroughly represen-
tative citizens and physicians from all the
schools in the make-up of this board.In the second place, the board even if
so disposed would have no right to per-
emptorily close up any medical school, on
a moment's notice. Any institution which
did not come up to the state's standard
would be so notified and it would be given
ample time in which to raise its standard
accordingly. This is an entirely reasonable
provision and one against which there can
be no just complaint.The bill does not contain retroactive
authority, specifically providing that the
law shall not apply to those who are in
practice nor to regularly matriculated medi-
cal students, at the time of the enact-
ment of the bill.Thus it will be seen that the three ob-
jections cited by Dr. Durham are not war-
ranted by the terms of the bill itself, his
criticism evidently being based upon a mis-
apprehension of the purpose of the meas-
ure.

THE PITY OF MRS. PANKHURST.

Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of England's
militant suffragettes, has issued to the
government an ultimatum that runs, "give
me liberty or give me death."The woman's story is a remarkable one.
She took her husband's position, when he
was invalidated some years ago in the gov-
ernment service. Steadily she rose, being
unquestionably a woman of fine ability.
But after she had reached a certain stage,
the story runs, her promotion stopped
short. She was told that men only could
rise higher in the government employ. From
that day forward she has, to quote the
moonshiner's maxim, "been agin the gov-
ernment."Since then, her propaganda has been on
a plane of gradually ascending violence.
From emphatic she went to incendiary
speeches. And from that to actual violence
was a logical step. She has been able to
impress into her cause some of the most
level-headed women in England, many of
which contribute to the campaign funds
with the stipulation that their names shall
be withheld.She has now reached the stage where she
is supremely reckless. Her repeated
hunger strikes prove that. She would dare
death, or torture. Her cause has become
to her an obsession. She is not going to
relax her grip until she attains her ends,
or dies in the attempt. It is not in evi-
dence that her outburst is advancing her
cause. But, on the whole, one cannot with-
hold pity, and even a certain admiration,
for the misguided fanaticism that appears
to be leading her.

OBSCURE HEROES.

Among the obscure heroes of the civil
war to which the memory of the nation
has turned as a consequence of the Gettysburg
reunion are the women and the very
young boys who bore the burdens
while husbands, fathers and brothers were
at the front. Of this class, The Pittsburg
Chronicle-Telegraph speaks as follows:Now it is a monument to the women of
the civil war period that is proposed. Some
time in the future there may be a similar
proposition in honor of the men of tender
years who were taken from school and from
play and put to work because their fathers
were in the army. They also were called
upon to make sacrifices in order to keep the
wolf from the door.With no intention to detract from the
valor and devotion of the northern women,
it may with accuracy be said that upon
the southern women and their very young
sons the greatest privations of the civil
war were visited. In the north, conscrip-
tion did not rage so fiercely. There were
men left at home to look after those civil,
commercial and domestic affairs insepar-
able from the welfare of those in arms at
the front.But the south was literally drained of
men. In the memories of many women
surviving today, the drastic call for men
is yet vivid. As the battles of the first
two years depleted the Confederate ranks,
and the demands drew more strenuous, the
conscription laws were broadened. Young
men, old men, some of them semi-invalided,
and often mere boys were drafted for the
battle field.It was the slim army left behind that
formed the home-guard, those that stepped
into the shoes of their fathers not only on
the plantations, but equally in the cities,
operating businesses with which they were
scarcely familiar, shouldering burdens at
home which in the natural course of events
would not have been thrust upon them for
many years. It was under conditions of
this nature, with industrial and commercial
machinery entirely demoralized, that the
women and boys of the sixties lived. The
historian has scarcely touched on these
phases of the great conflict and it is
necessarily, rich in testimonials of quiet
endurance and patient heroism that will
never see the light of day.

COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The bill of Representative Ellis, of Tift
county, providing for county boards of
health, is on the right line, and it is to be
hoped that this session of the general as-
sembly will give it favorable consideration.
The bill has already been recommended for
passage by the house committee on hygiene
and sanitation.The author of the bill makes, elsewhere
on this page, a statement of its purpose in
a manner so clear as to bring prompt con-
viction that such a law would accomplish
splendid results throughout the state.Most of the states of the union have
county boards of health and such legisla-
tion has been enacted by all but four
southern states, Georgia being one of the
four.

THE "WHITE COAL" EMPIRE.

There is no reason why the south's
water power resources should not make it
the world's greatest industrial center—
a sort of "white coal" empire, to use the
term picturesquely coined to designate
power wrought from the fall of water. Al-
ready, the remainder of the country is
awaking to the section's possibilities in this
respect. The following extract from The
Cincinnati Enquirer is typical of the senti-
ment generally of the press outside the
section:No portion of our country is making
swifter or greater strides in developing
power of rivers and transforming that into
the power of electricity than some states of
the south. Tennessee, the Carolinas, Ala-
bama, Georgia and others are rapidly justifying
the most hopeful predictions of former
years. The abundant waters emerging from
unfailing springs of mountains and foothills
are being harnessed, while yet swift in their
dashing brightness to furnish power by the
millions. While in the cities and other
communities of the power lands of
several states the belching stacks tell of the
consumption of the coals of the Virginias
and other states in the production of steam
for the turning of the wheels, there are al-
ready great plants, and others are being
erected to produce from the rushing waters
of numerous rivers the cleaner power of
electricity to be used in great factories at
distances from the power source, fed
through the wires.

New England gets most of her power

from coal, and it is becoming more ex-
pensive each year. New York's factories are
driven by the same agency. In the far
west it is true there are some mighty hy-
dro-electric projects. But take the south
as a section and it offers a range and a
facility of water power equalled nowhere
else on the globe.Particularly is this true of the Caro-
linas and Georgia. The water-power enter-
prises already operating in these three
states are supplying industries of every
description. And the water power that is
yet to be developed is almost inestimable.
In Georgia, many projects are yet to be
brought into control. The popular assump-
tion is that the larger resources are con-
fined to north Georgia. But there is al-
ready a tremendous project selling power
in middle Georgia, and the southern part
of the state can also show large possi-
bilities, especially since experiments in the
middle west have demonstrated the profit
from low-head plants.In proportion, the same prospects in-
vite attention in nearly every other south-
ern state. With power in abundance, with
raw material of endless description, with
splendid transportation facilities and with
excellent ports and terminals, the south
should within the next decade make such
 strides in industry as will surprise civili-
zation.

CHILDREN AND CATTLE.

President Edward Fairchild, of the Na-
tional Educational association, declared re-
cently at Salt Lake City that more attention
is paid to cattle than to children. Sadly
enough, the charge is true on several ac-
counts. In the first place, to be candid, we
take many pains and spend much money
in this country to insure thoroughbred cat-
tle. We do not invest half the exertion to
assure thoroughbred children. Nor do we
treat even the variety the country does
produce with the scientific attention given
to cattle. From the moment that a thor-
oughbred calf, dog or hog is born, it is
raised with scrupulous reference to its de-
veloping into the best possible specimen.
Both state and federal governments spend
millions annually in combating the foes to
which it may be heir. They spend, rela-
tively, only a few dollars in safeguarding
the health of the child who in the future
is to govern the country.At the same meeting Dr. R. W. Corwin
of the University of Colorado, declared that
15,000,000 school children in the United
States are diseased. The figures are ap-
palling. We are inclined to think the doc-
tor may have exaggerated slightly, or that
he must include in his summary many tran-
sient ills of which mothers hardly take
cognizance. At the same time, medical in-
spection in the public schools of the nation
has demonstrated that the larger part of
the indictment is founded on truth. There
is no doubt that a very large part of the
children in attendance at the class rooms
of this country are below par in health.How the country could supinely have
neglected this great duty of child conserva-
tion all these years is a profound mystery.
There can be no doubt that this indiffer-
ence has been largely behind the frightful
rate of infant mortality that formerly pre-
vailed in America and upon which pre-
ventive and curative medical science is
just now beginning to make an impression.
The most conservative estimate of the
worth of a child is \$1,500. Multiply this
figure by the number of children who die
needlessly each year and the total is a
formidable one.In this connection it is well to remem-
ber the bill creating a bureau of vital sta-
tistics now pending before the Georgia leg-
islature. This measure takes special cog-
nizance of juvenile mortality and the com-
bating of it by a proper collection and study
of vital statistics.A real bull moose saved a man from
drowning recently—which was more than
many, so-called, could do for their party.Henry Lane Wilson is only another man
who lost his return ticket.Says The Houston Post: "Over in At-
lanta they are finding drivers who give
shortweights in ice. That sort of financ-
ing might pave a mile of street a year in
Houston.""I am still a boy," says Deacon Rocke-
feller. And he knows how to shyness on
his own side and the other fellow's, too.Big recognition of the American Indian
—a national statue and a government ap-
pointment.There is hope—in the Panama diggings.
Suez canal tolls last year amounted to
\$26,000,000.Huerta will not tolerate a mediator.
That man firmly believes that his head is
on straight.Orange juice, plain, is the presidential
beverage. What a sensation a good, old-
fashioned mint julep would create in that
well-ordered administration!Nothing like variety. One minute the
British suffragettes are in church, praying
for Emmeline Pankhurst, and the next they
are lighting bombs to blow the govern-
ment sky-high.

Just from Georgia

By FRANK L. STANTON

But—the Band Played "Dixie."

I told 'em: "From this Georgia lan' I shore-
ly must be gone."
But—the band played "Dixie," an' I stayed
right on!The train wuz at the
station—my lot ter
leave wuz drawn.
But—the band played
"Dixie," an' I stayed
right on!"Farewell, my fond rela-
tions, my sweetheart,
fare you well!
The sorer I'm a-feelin' is
too much fer me ter
tell!"I've got the printed schedule—the train'll
soon be gone.
But—the band played "Dixie," an' I stayed
right on!You needn't be a-smirkin'—you folks—an'
smilin' so:
You'll likely feel the same as me when
comes yer time to go:When yer mind'er leavin' Georgy, evenin'
time or dawn,
Let the band play "Dixie," an' you'll stay
right on!

THE ONLY CONDITION UNDER WHICH
I'LL LEAVE ATLANTA IS THAT
I COME AGAIN NEXT YEAR!Talk about "Business"—it's booming over
the wealth-giving land; rising surprising to
greet you—taking the world by the hand!
It's here, in the rush of the cities—
echoing hilltop to plain; on all sides you're
hearing the whistle of the speeding Pros-
perity Train! No space in the land for
the growler, and soon the last one will be
gone; To the solemn calamity howler the
people are shouting, "Move on!" And he'll
move; though we rush him forever from
the busy, bright land of his birth; the land
of rewarded endeavor now cries to him:
"Get off the earth!"

Mister Sun Explains.

I.
De Sun tell de world, "You don't prime.
An' you ain't gwine ter melt befo' yo' time;
De fire I'm a-makin' whar you roll
is des fer ter climatize yo' soul;
Dat's why I gives you a roastin' turn:
W'en Satan gits you you'll know how ter
burn!"II.
"I keeps on a-shinin' fur an' free;
W'en you talk 'bout 'fire' des look at ME!
W'en you on an' de stars about
A million years, an' de fire ain't out!
Don't you think dat my burnin' face?
Would like to cool in a shady place!"III.
Den de hot Worl' say: "Dat talk soun' fine,
But you wuz bo'n fer ter rise an' shine;
But you got no right—de yo' place is higher.
Ter set de roof er de Worl' on fire!
I'll sho' bu'n up—dey ain't no doubt—
'Less I pray fer a rain ter put you out!"

Just Like Billville.

Numerous ex-Billville citizens must have
pitched their tents in Arkansas, and it is
evident that The Kansas City Star has
"riled" one of them, who writes:"I take my pen in hand to let you know
that I wrote a piece for the purpose of
speaking which when it was printed twice-
went no more like what I wrote than a
nose on your face. For them that like that
kind of a thing I reckon it is the kind of
a thing they like, but as for me, if you
can't coat me as I write I druther you
wouldn't coat me at all, for the reason that
before it was printed I told several fellers
about it and then when they seen it I had
'em to whip or vix very as the case may
have been, which looks to me like a pretty
mean trick for a big paper to play on an
old subscriber that a-way."

Your Daily Portion.

I.
On laws you dine,
On laws you sup:
(Watch out, fellers,
Or they'll trip you up!)II.
They're here an' there,
They're high an' low,
Clink o' the trap
An'—down you go!III.
Law on the plate
An' law in the cup:
(Watch out, fellers,
Or they'll trip you up!)

The Economical View.

"There are about thirty widows in this
town," says The American Greeting. "There
are also about the same number of widow-
ers. With the present high price of coal
and a hard winter approaching, why is it
necessary to keep up sixty fires to keep
them warm when thirty would answer the
purpose just as well?"

A Good Roads Enthusiast.

A Georgia rhymester writes of a citizen
who was converted, recently, to the good
roads cause:"His don't-care days, it seems, are past—
What wonders will Time reveal!
The old man's workin' the roads at last,
For he's bought him a ortomobile!"

An Interesting Analysis of the Population of Georgia

Editor Constitution: Figures are dull
reading, but are essential in convincing one
of the need of a concerted effort on the part
of the people of the state to place Georgia
where it rightfully belongs—the leading agri-
cultural, commercial and industrial state of
the union.The figures are taken from the 1910 cen-
sus report and other authentic sources and
where possible comparative figures are given
to show where the state is weak.Georgia has a total population of 2,609,121,
an increase of 17.7 per cent in ten years,
while the per cent increase of the entire
United States was 21 per cent, and that of
the nine south Atlantic states 18.4 per cent.
In point of population it ranks 10, a decrease of
4 points since 1890. It ranks in gross area
20, yet has less area in water than 26 other
states. The density of population is 44.4 peo-
ple per square mile of its total area, while
that of the United States is 30.8. If the popu-
lation of the state was as dense as Massa-
chusetts, Georgia could accommodate 24,818,
582 people, or one-fourth of the total popu-
lation of the United States today. Massa-
chusetts comfortably supports its population
which shows it is possible to have 22,000,000
additional population in the state.20.6 per cent of Georgia's population is
urban and 79.4 rural. Yet during the past
decade the urban population has increased
42.2 per cent and the rural 12.5, proving that
we have neglected the opportunities of the
farm and applied our energies in city build-
ing, which accounts for the high cost of liv-
ing, low wages for laborers and mechanics,
while vast acres of rich soil is lying fallow.
All life, human and animal, must come from
the soil—all source of wealth is based on the
products of the soil. Yet we devote our en-
ergies to build cotton mills and not stimu-
late cotton culture. We build wood work-
ing mills and do not reforest our timber
lands.Of the population of Georgia there are:
1,431,802 white, 1,176,987 negro, 95 Indian,
233 Chinese, 4 Japanese.The percentage of white population is 54.9
and that of negroes 45.1, while that of the
United States is 62.2 white and 37.8 negro and
4 mixed nationalities. While the percentage
of the negroes is high yet it augurs well for
the farmer who can and does have sufficient
farm labor at a fair wage, and not be com-
pelled as do farmers in the prairie states, to
pay \$3 to \$5 a day for help during harvest
time.Of the population of Georgia 97.2 per cent
is native. 1.8 per cent foreign or mixed and
1 per cent foreign born, while that of the
United States is 60.5 per cent native, 23.2
per cent foreign or mixed, and 16.2 per cent
foreign born.During the past decade the white popu-
lation increased 21.2 per cent and that of the
negroes 18.7 per cent.Georgia is fortunate in equal distribu-
tion of the sex, as there is but one-tenth of
one per cent more males than females, and of
the whites 2.4 per cent more males, and of
those 21 years of age and over but 1.2 per
cent more males than females.Of the population of Georgia 90.6 per cent
were born within the state while the aver-
age of the United States is 66.2 per cent.
Those of the state and born in other states
equal only 8.5 per cent of the entire popu-
lation, and those foreign born 6 per cent.
Among the whites there is the purest strain
of Anglo-Saxon race of any state of the
union with but one exception.16.4 per cent of the native born are living
in other states and Georgia has a combined
population of only 8.6 of those being 242,415 people.
Of the native born white we have a loss
of 19.8 per cent and gained from other states
10.3 per cent, a net loss of 166,570.In the past ten years we have lost within
150,000 as many of our own people as the
entire gain in population, which is a sad
commentary on our spirit of pride and prog-
ress.

Where have they gone?

By a study of this table you will see they
have gone to those sections of the United
States which have made alluring statements
of possibilities of their communities. Have
they wandered away from us by temptations
worded advertisements, and by every means
of publicity known to man, and we have sat
idly by and not only let them take from us
our native sons and daughters, but made no
great effort to retaliate in kind. In conse-
quence Georgia's increase in population is
barely greater than its natural increase.Residents of Georgia. Residents of other
born in other states states as indicated
as indicated.

422.....West Virginia.....10	28,953.....North Carolina.....4,539
72,891.....South Carolina.....16,313	16,929.....Florida.....2,832
3,240.....Kentucky.....8,234	15,718.....Tennessee.....32,895
42,458.....Alabama.....107,643	2,638.....Mississippi.....27,207
1,164.....Arkansas.....10,723	2,206.....Louisiana.....20,485
220.....Oklahoma.....70,510	2,518.....Texas.....535
72.....Montana.....587	62.....Idaho.....369
18.....Wyoming.....2,428	158.....Colorado.....1,644
35.....New Mexico.....474	35.....Arizona.....167
112.....Utah.....2,092	112.....Nevada.....321
53.....Washington.....6,251	26.....Oregon.....162
25.....California.....1,757	179.....New Hampshire.....188
1,256.....Massachusetts.....1,581	421.....Rhode Island.....670
546.....Connecticut.....8,929	4,435.....New York.....3,344
839.....New Jersey.....3,344	3,119.....Pennsylvania.....3,154
3,222.....Ohio.....1,581	1,758.....Indiana.....6,191
1,865.....Illinois.....436	972.....Michigan.....436
409.....Wisconsin.....900	255.....Minnesota.....4,983
771.....Iowa.....121	1,131.....Missouri.....192
1,131.....Missouri.....192	98.....South Dakota.....584
212.....Nebraska.....1,959	357.....Kansas.....1,201
160.....Delaware.....2,686	1,298.....Maryland.....2,686
8,709.....Virginia.....2,686	

These figures are a sermon in themselves.
It proves that outside of the movement be-
tween the people of the southern states, the
tide of emigration has been to those states
which kept themselves before the public by
advertising, by co-operation, and it behooves
the state of Georgia through its commercial
bodies to strongly organize and not only
foster and encourage home institutions and
people, but let the world know of our mag-
nificent possibilities in agriculture, in manu-
factures and business, and to emphasize the
climate, the health, the water, the schools, and
churches, and the many other advantages
this state alone possesses, but for material
wealth and personal comfort.

The "Hohenzollern Luck."

(From The London Chronicle.)

Does the Kaiser sacrifice any part of the
prosperity of his reign to the possession of
the "Hohenzollern Luck?" The "luck," a
plain gold ring with a black stone, first ap-
peared in history when Frederick the Great
received it from his dying father, with a
note declaring that so long as it remained
in the family the race would prosper. Leg-
end affirms that one day, centuries before,
when a Hohenzollern princess was about to
be confined, a large frog hopped on to the
bed and dropped the ring from its mouth.
The "luck" was stolen from Frederick Wil-
liam II by his mistress, the Countess Liche-
nau, in 1790; hence, it is said, the Prussian
disasters of the next few years. It was re-
covered in 1813, just before the great war of
liberation, which re-established the fortunes
of the Hohenzollerns.

DR. DURHAM THINKS MEDICAL BILL UNFAIR

Editor Constitution: Allow me space to
notice two only of the many, inequities of
the Medical Practice bill.1. This bill provides for a board of eight
medical examiners, five of whom shall be of
one school. This simply hands over to one
school the whole medical thought and prac-
tice of the state. Georgia has no medical or
religious opinion and has no more right to
officially endorse any one school of medi-
cine than any one school of religion. You
with others raised your hands in holy horror
at the idea of a teacher being required by
law to read a chapter from the Bible every
day in school. Why this horror? Simply
because this was trespassing, as you thought,
on one little fractional part of an inch of
that domain entitled religious freedom—sepa-
ration of church and state. And yet this bill
turns over to one school the whole medi-
cal domain—boots, spurs and saddle! Of that
that of the United States is 30.8. If the popu-
lation of the state was as dense as Massa-
chusetts, Georgia could accommodate 24,818,
582 people, or one-fourth of the total popu-
lation of the United States today. Massa-
chusetts comfortably supports its population
which shows it is possible to have 22,000,000
additional population in the state.2. Look at sections 7 and 8: Could any-
thing be more cruel and tiger-like in its ra-
pacity? It makes no difference how old a
colleague may have been broken in his record,
or how good his work in the past, this board
jumps in without a moment's notice and de-
clares that some of its equipment is out of
date (or more roughly, it does not suit their
whims and caprices), and presto! they show
it with a bang! Would any man, the com-
monest rules of ordinary decency demand that the
school should have at least some little time
in which to adjust itself to the new condi-
tions imposed in the bill? Is this not taking
one's property without due process of law?
Why even rattlesnake sounds a warning
before it strikes!

In this same connection what becomes of

FOUR ARE KILLED IN L. & N. WRECK

Fast Freight Train Plunges
Into Culvert When Cement
Bridge Gives Away, Fol-
lowing Heavy Rains.

Three white and one negro were instantly killed about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning when a fast freight train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad plunged into a culvert 45 feet deep, 6 miles north of Marietta.

The dead are:
S. K. FARRIS, engineer, white, of Etowah.
T. S. C. CHANNELL, fireman, white, of Etowah.
R. A. MERRILL, white, brakeman of Etowah.

MIKE JACKSON, section hand, colored, of Noonday.
The body of the negro was the only one recovered up to a late hour last night, as the others are buried under many tons of coal and debris. The first six cars behind the engine were gondolas, and were heavily loaded with coal. Directly behind these coal cars came three cars loaded with hay, and next were three loads of automobiles. Eleven cars took the plunge after the engine into the chasm, and all the wreckage was piled on top of the three white men, who were riding in the engine.

Cement Bridge Gives Away.
The accident was caused by the giving away of a cement bridge before a torrent of water from the rain which had raged for three hours previous to the wreck. The bridge was completely washed away and the water so high that the cars standing on the track were under a depth of 3 feet until late Wednesday afternoon.

According to J. L. Brenner, conductor of the train, who, with another brakeman, was riding in the caboose at the rear end of the train and escaped without injury, the train was traveling at the rate of 15 or 25 miles an hour at the time of the wreck. He stated that he thought the dead engineer could not possibly have known that the bridge was down, as he could not notice that there was any attempt to slacken speed.

Early Wednesday morning two wrecking cranes, with a large force of workmen, were rushed to the scene, and set to work to dig out the bodies of the victims. The negro's body was found on the opposite side of the culvert from the wreck, only half buried in the mud bank.

Little Hope for Men.
Every effort is being made by the railway officials to get the cars cleared up and the men found, but little hope is held out that any of the three are alive. Hundreds of tons of coal, hay and wreckage are piled on them, and even should they have survived the fall and weight of the coal, water is flowing through the culvert in a sufficient quantity to have caused death by drowning.

Much of the debris was cleared away by nightfall Wednesday, and the work went steadily on by torchlight. The bodies of the three white men may not be uncovered until a late hour tonight. An investigation has been started to find out what caused the bridge to give way, as it was a practically new one, built of re-enforced cement.

AFFINITIES PLACED ON PROBATION HERE ARRESTED IN MACON

The arrest at Macon Wednesday of A. M. Trippie, of Atlanta, and Miss Beatrice Renfro, a pretty stenographer, closely follows a dramatic trial of the couple in the Atlanta police court in July.

Trippie was arrested on July 15, on the instance of his wife, it is said, for paying too much attention to pretty Miss Renfro. The day following Miss Renfro was arrested. The two were placed upon probation after having been given sentences of 29 days each.

Two weeks ago Trippie went to Macon and there met Miss Renfro again. A few nights later Chief Beavers wired the Macon authorities to look out for Trippie.

Wednesday the two were arrested. They will be brought to Atlanta to lay in charge of Assistant Probation Officer Hollingsworth.

Trippie has a wife and three children in the city.

Buy Diamonds Before The New Tariff Advances Prices.

Under the old tariff no duty was levied on uncut or "rough" diamonds. Only 10 per cent duty was paid on cut or polished diamonds.

The democratic caucus has just recommended a 20 per cent duty on polished diamonds and 10 per cent on the rough. This new rate will no doubt become effective within the next two or three months.

In addition to this, the big diamond syndicate has raised prices to the cutters since January \$15.00 to \$30.00 per carat.

This means an advance in the retail market within the next four to six months, ranging from \$15.00 to \$60.00 a carat—according to grades and sizes.

Buy a diamond now on attractive monthly payments and save the advance. Our booklet, "Facts About Diamonds," quotes lowest net prices and gives full particulars regarding our liberal plans.

Call or write for this booklet, and 160-page catalogue.

Maier & Berkele, Inc.
Diamond Merchants
31-33 Whitehall Street
Established 1887

Scene of Wreck Near Marietta Where Four Men Met Death



Photo by Francis E. Price, Staff Photographer.

South-bound freight of Louisville and Nashville tumbled into culvert when bridge had been swept away by torrent of water. Cross shows where one body was found.

ZACHRY HEARING SET FOR FRIDAY

Harlem Man Will Appear to
Answer Four Charges Preferred
Against Him by the
State of South Carolina.

Another engagement of the spectacular fight in which a little 8-year-old girl has involved two states will be waged next Friday morning in the office of Governor John M. Slaton, when Julian J. Zachry, of Harlem, Ga., alleged fugitive from the justice of the laws of South Carolina, will be called upon to show reason why he should not be placed under arrest and carried back to the Palmetto state.

Four requisitions, setting forth charges, were received from Governor Cole L. Blease, of South Carolina, on Wednesday morning and the hearing has been set for Friday morning.

Meanwhile Zachry and his little daughter, Frances, are in Harlem, where numerous citizens have given the governor assurance that he will appear Friday, and the mother of the little girl and her little daughter, Mildred, are in Columbia anxiously awaiting the outcome of the hearing.

Charges Against Father.
The formidable documents from South Carolina, bearing the elaborate signature of Governor Blease, set forth the following charges against the father:

First, that he kidnapped from her mother her 3-year-old daughter, Frances.

Second, that he "did torcher, torment and cruelly ill treat" little Frances.

Third, that he has failed to support his wife, Mrs. Mary Zachry.

Fourth, that he has failed to support his younger daughter, 1-year-old Mildred, who is with her mother.

Upon receipt of these requisitions Governor Slaton communicated with Mayor E. D. Clay, of Harlem, requiring the presence of Zachry at Friday's hearing. Mayor Clay forwarded to Governor Slaton a list of the names of a score or more of the citizens of Harlem who took upon themselves the responsibility for Zachry's appearance.

When the Augusta court, in which Mrs. Zachry was pleading for the possession of her two little girls two weeks ago gave the custody of them to their father, Mrs. Zachry fled with them across the state line into South Carolina, and asked from Governor Blease protection. Governor Blease made her this promise, but the father of the children later obtained possession of little Frances, and for this is now charged with kidnapping.

Carolina Agents Named.
P. H. Corley and Sim J. Miller are designated in the requisitions as the agents of the state of South Carolina. This case has aroused such great interest that Judge Hammond, of the superior court, in which the decision in favor of Zachry was handed down, recommended in his decision that the law requiring that the custody of the children be given to the father should be repealed, and Representative John Y. Smith, of Fulton county, in the present legislature has introduced such a measure.

Zachry Not Arrested.
Augusta, Ga., August 6.—(Special.) Julian J. Zachry has not been arrested and his attorneys state he will not be arrested, but that Zachry will go to Atlanta unattended by law officers and with his attorneys for his hearing Friday. He will put up a vigorous fight against being turned over to the South Carolina authorities. Zachry spent the whole of today in Augusta, frequenting his usual haunts and mingling among his friends. He declined to talk to reporters.

ATLANTA INVITES TYPOS. Wardlaw Sends Wire to International Leaders.

Understanding that there has been some trouble about finding a satisfactory place in Nashville, Tenn., for the meeting of the International Typographical Union convention, William S.



"BILLY" WARDLAW.
He has invited typo convention to meet here if Nashville proves unable to provide proper accommodations.

Wardlaw, a member of the Atlanta Typographical union, has extended an invitation for the convention to meet in Atlanta Monday.

The trouble in Nashville arose over the fact that an extra session of the legislature had been called to meet in the house of representatives of the state capitol on this date, which had been promised the typos. However, it is thought that with the Ryman auditorium and other halls that the matter can be satisfactorily adjusted in Nashville.

"Billy" Wardlaw, as he is known by his many friends everywhere, is one of the two representatives from the Atlanta local to the international convention. He has held every place within the gift of the Atlanta local, and represented the Atlanta local in the now-famous international convention at Washington, D. C., 1902. It is largely owing to his efforts that the Atlanta local has taken such high rank.

MEXICANS ARE WROTH OVER LIND'S MISSION

Continued From Page One.

on which Mexico will be recognized by the United States is the elimination of President Huerta.

Received With Indignation.
Earlier reports that Mr. Lind proposed to deal with Huerta, perhaps, by making the direct suggestion that he resign, were received with indignation by Mexican officials, and the new angle of his visit makes it not improbable that he will be treated with even less consideration than otherwise would have been accorded him.

It was pointed out by a prominent Mexican today that in the former case the government might not consider itself obliged to act until the suggestion was actually put forward by Mr. Lind, but that in the second case the government would be justified in characterizing him as one who was inciting

Mexicans along lines of sedition and in applying the pernicious foreign expulsion clause of the constitution. This Mexican also indicated that since Mr. Lind was coming to Mexico in an unofficial capacity and with no credentials he could not expect more consideration or immunity than an ordinary foreigner could receive.

Anti-Huerta Element Skeptical.
Mexicans familiar with international law are reluctant to believe that Mr. Lind's instructions are for him to deal with others than the authorized officials of the de facto government.

These officials are still firm in their assertion that no suggestions whatever involving mediation or the resignation of Huerta, will be acceptable and say that the best that Mr. Lind can hope for in this respect is to be ignored. However, the anti-Huerta element which is not prominently in evidence in the capital, is skeptical regarding the firm stand by the administration.

Alleging that the state of the country is such that it will be impossible to hold a presidential election October 27, the date previously set, the Catholic convention agreed late tonight not to nominate a candidate for the presidency, it reserved the right to reassemble for this purpose in the event peace is restored to such an extent that the holding of elections will become possible.

The debate over the resolution not to nominate a candidate developed an anti-American speech by a delegate from the federal district, who charged that the condition of the country was to the non-recognition of the government by the United States.

Case of War.
The speaker advocated that the convention take no action which would further divide the Mexican people, who, he said, should present a united front in case of war with the United States. The speech met with the approval of a large number of delegates, but it was opposed by the leader of the federal district organization, who insisted that the attitude of the administration at Washington did not represent the views of a majority of the American people.

The decision of the Catholics not to enter the political fight would appear to remove the last hopes of elections being held, since a coalition has been taken by the liberal party and there is a growing belief that General Felix Diaz will be unable to return to Mexico from Japan in time to make a campaign. However, there is a well-defined belief here that President Huerta himself will be a candidate, possibly of an independent group, and in this case politicians believe he would be likely to get the support of the Catholics.

FIVE AMERICANS ARRESTED.
AND TAKEN TO CHIHUAHUA
New York, August 6.—Attorneys for the Maier & Berkele company, whose headquarters are in this city, have notified the state department at Washington of the arrest of five of the officers of the company, all Americans, at Pueron, and Madera, Mexico, by the Mexican federal authorities and also have asked their release from the federal government at Mexico City. An executive officer of the company who made this known today added that he had received authentic information that the five men had been taken to Chihuahua City and held prisoner there and that he had been unable to learn what they were accused of. The men were in charge of a guard maintained at the mills of the company. He explained, to protect them from fire and pillage. All communication with Shihuahua City has been cut off, he said, since an attack yesterday by rebel troops on a federal supply train.

DRESSED FOR WEDDING.
HE SHOOTS HIMSELF

Pittsburg, August 6.—Frank Welter, a barber, this morning dressed himself carefully and completed all arrangements for his wedding scheduled to take place at 9 o'clock. He then went to his room and fired two shots into his breast. They proved ineffective and he fired another shot at his head, but sustained no injury other than a flesh wound. He pulled the trigger of the revolver again, but the bullet went wild. When physicians arrived to remove him to a hospital he refused assistance and walked unaided to the ambulance. It is believed he will recover. Welter gave no reason for his act.

WILSON ATTACKED FOR MEXIC POLICY

Sending of Lind to Mexico Is
Criticism by Senator Clark,
of Wyoming—Protection
for Americans Demanded.

Washington, August 6.—President Wilson's action in sending former Governor John Lind to Mexico as a special emissary in the present situation was attacked in the senate today by Senator Clark, of Wyoming, who declared "something else must be done by the administration" to guarantee adequate protection to Americans.

Senator Clark presented a resolution for an immediate investigation by the senate foreign relations committee of the conditions of American citizens and American property in Mexico.

"This resolution is not introduced in a spirit of hostility to the administration or of criticism of the foreign relations committee," declared the senator. "But conditions are growing steadily worse in Mexico. Now we learn that Governor Lind has been sent there by President Wilson."

"That does not satisfy, Mr. Lind does not go as the official representative of the United States. He does not go as an ambassador, cloaked with authority to represent the United States. He cannot be appealed to by American citizens for protection. Some other steps are necessary to give to

SOUTHERN BANKERS MEET IN WASHINGTON

To Confer With McAdoo About
Plan to Deposit \$50,000,000
of Federal Money.

By John Corrigan, Jr.
Washington, August 6.—(Special.)—Robert F. Maddox, vice president of the American National bank, is here to attend the conference of southern bankers, which Mr. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, has called for tomorrow morning, to discuss the plan to deposit an additional \$50,000,000 of government funds among the banks in the agricultural sections.

The plan has met with prompt approval from the bankers of the southern, western and far western states invited to attend the conference at the treasury department tomorrow. Friday and next Thursday to confer regarding distribution of the funds.

The banks of all five far western cities included in the plan have replied that they will send representatives to Washington. Out of the nineteen western cities all but three have sent favorable replies, and all the thirty-seven southern cities have been heard from. Several of the latter, however, said they felt no need of joining in the conference, because they felt satisfied they would be fairly treated in the distribution.

More than seventy-five southern bankers will gather tomorrow in the office of Assistant Secretary Williams for the first conference. Secretary McAdoo and E. D. Daskam, chief of the division of public money will be present. The conference with western bankers is scheduled for Friday, and that with the far western bankers for Thursday next week.

A number of cities have sent protests against their not being included in the proposed distribution, and some pressure. It is understood, is being brought to bear through representatives in congress to have Secretary McAdoo revise his list. While no definite announcement of the department's intention has been made, indications are the list will not be altered.

Three additional cities which are to share in the distribution were made public today, but it was explained that they were originally in the list, though not announced with the others. They are: Lexington, Ky.; Duluth, Minn., and Fort Worth, Texas.

COMPLIMENT OF JUDGE ENDS FIGHT OF WOMEN

Remarking that "two good looking women like you should not be fighting like this," Recorder Pro Tem. Preston succeeded in pacifying Mrs. J. T. King, of 144 Piedmont avenue, and Mrs. M. Greenberg, of 6 Warren place, when brought before him for engaging in a fight in Mrs. King's home Wednesday morning.

Each of the women blamed the other for the trouble which arose over some sewing. The women angrily heard the compliment of Recorder Preston, and having agreed to settle their disputes out of court in the future, their cases were dismissed.

Americans and American property the protection they need and are demanding.

No Definite Information.
"We are unable to get exact and definite information," continued Senator Clark, "about conditions in Mexico. Evidence still continues, however, to show that American property is being destroyed in Mexico every day, that American citizenship is being dishonored and that the officers of the American government are being shot down."

"It is no purpose of this resolution to place the responsibility for these outrages. It is to obtain information. I know there is a disposition at times to regard such information as confidential. But in my judgment that is not the proper course now, because there is no secret that other nations than ourselves are interested in the situation. Conditions are being talked of, not only in the senate, but elsewhere. The conditions cannot long be borne with by the American people. Something must be done or something will be done."

"I do not intend to ask for a vote on the resolution at this time and unless someone desires to make a statement in regard to it I shall ask that it go over."

STARK'S MEASURE PASSED IN SENATE

Permanent Registration Provided by the Bill Adopted.
Three Amendments Meet
With Favor.

The bill of Senator W. W. Stark, providing for permanent registration, was passed as amended by the senate yesterday afternoon by a vote of 30 to 2. Senators Harrell and Tyson voted against the measure.

The bill is ably characterized by Senator Miller as a measure to insure permanent registration for white people with enough provisions to eliminate the undesirable negro vote.

Senator Harrell moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, but his motion received only one vote. Later he made a vehement speech against the passage of the measure, declaring the present laws to be the most effective the state had ever had and insisting that no such legislation be passed as the Stark bill. His voice was the only one in opposition to the measure.

Three Amendments Passed.
Three amendments were passed by practically unanimous votes, one of the committee's, one of Senator Miller and one of Senator Burton.

The amendment of the committee is: "Provided that in case said voter removes from said county the board of registrars or the clerk of the superior court thereof shall, from the completed list of registered voters on file in his office as provided by section 58, of the code of Georgia of 1910, issue and deliver to said registered voter a certificate of registration, which certificate, when presented to the tax collector or registrars of the county into which said voter has removed, shall entitle him to like registration therein on his first taking the oath of office now required of all voters before they can register with the tax collectors of this state."

Senator Miller's amendment provides that no such certificate of registration shall be issued as herein provided if, in the judgment of said clerk or registrars, the said voter is excluded from the right to vote under the provisions of the constitution of this state in regard to the qualifications of electors.

Those Who May Register.
Senator Burton's amendment provides that no voter shall be entitled to permanent registration unless he be registered under the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of paragraph 4, section 34, of the code of Georgia of 1910. These clauses qualify for voting soldiers who fought in the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the war with Mexico, the war with the Indians, the war between the states, or the war with Spain and all persons legally descended from those embraced in the classes above.

Senator Stark, author of the measure, stated that he was satisfied with the amendments which were tacked on his bill and that he thought he now had a bill which would be passed for which he had been fighting for many years.

No Ice Plant for New York.
New York, August 6.—Mayor Gaynor today vetoed a resolution recently adopted by the aldermen appropriating \$32,000 for the establishment of a municipal ice plant. "The resolution doesn't say whether the ice is to be sold or given away," he commented. "There are many other things we have to do before we may reasonably think of manufacturing ice."

\$9.00 Round Trip
Tybee, Where Ocean Breezes
Blow

Cumberland Island, Ga.
St. Simons Island, Ga.
Saturday, August 16, 1913. Tickets good for return by midnight September 1, 1913. For sleeping car berths, tickets, etc.

Ask the Ticket Agent
Central of Georgia Railway
Fourth National Bank Building and
Terminal Station.—(Adv.)

EISEMAN BROS., Inc.

Bargains in Brief!

Men's and Young Men's Suits—Two and Three Piece
\$15 to \$40 Models, now \$11.25 to \$30.00
Youths' Suits—Two and Three Piece—
\$10 to \$25 Models, now \$7.50 to \$18.75
(Main Floor.)

50 Makes of Men's Cool UNDERWEAR—Knitted and Nainsook, at liberally reduced prices—50c to \$2.00 garments—
now 35c to \$1.50
(Main Floor, Left.)

Men's Straw Hats—Panamas—Bangkoks—Half Price!

(Main Floor, Right.)

Men's Fine Shoes Greatly Underpriced!

\$4 to \$7 Values, now \$3.00 to \$5.25
(Main Floor, Rear.)

Every Item in the Children's Department at Cut Prices!
(Entire Second Floor.)

Luggage of Every Description for Land or Sea, Underpriced!

Eiseman Bros., Inc.

We are official outfitters for Boy Scouts of America

11-13-15-17 Whitehall

10



SOCIETY

Madame LeRoy Gives Mystic Advice To Belles and Beaux at Lakewood

"Be it known that there is no relation between the science of palmistry and that something called clairvoyance," explains my pretty friend, the debutante, as she tells me of her wonderful visit to Madame LeRoy, at Lakewood, an expert in palmistry. She had gone to Madame LeRoy to see if she could be helped find a lost gold pin—a little pin, the design of a basket of flowers. Madame LeRoy could not direct her to find the lost pin, but she could tell her how to avoid losing other things, for she saw in the pink-tinted palm of the debutante the lines which indicated carelessness, irregularity and a thoughtlessness which Madame LeRoy urged the still young woman to work against.

The Palmist's Pleasant Surroundings.

But it was of Madame LeRoy, the debutante had the story to tell, for the clever palmist is placed in the prettiest site at Lakewood, her tent set on a wooded knoll and facing a view that would inspire the nature poet to express his most wonderful thoughts. She lives there with her 15-year-old son, and together they are striving with the birds, and the butterflies to live and be well, and be happy. Through the knowledge of palmistry which Madame LeRoy has, she gives readings, the money realized making possible her comfort.

She has perfected herself in the science of palmistry, and her readings are most interesting and most helpful. Like all people interested in these sciences, she combines the knowledge of astrology with that of palmistry, and her character readings touch on the romance which everybody carries hidden away somewhere. No matter how old, how practical, yes—how sordid people are, they like to hear themselves talked about, to hear themselves dramatized and exploited.

Interesting Phase of Character.

There is always in every human being the little self-interest that makes it so interesting to the little boy, when the big folk at table tell "how he acted when he was a little baby." "Tell me some more about myself," he will ask.

He learns of suppress, that self-interest as he grows older, but it is there—always there. That is the reason all normal people like to have their palms read, and the story told of their relations to astrology. It is not that they merely want to know the truth about themselves that would be awful if it were told, but they just like to hear themselves talked about.

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Hotel Ansley Atlanta, Ga.

The South's finest and most modern hotel.

Club luncheon served today from 11:30 to 2:30 p. m., 50 cents per person.

Music in Rathskeller.

Menu as follows:

Mixed Pickles Radishes
Potage Normande
Sea Trout Saute Meuniere
Broiled Salisbury Steak Smoothed Onions
New Beets Mashed Potatoes
Pudding Princess
Coffee Tea or Milk



WASH AT THE CAPITAL CITY

CAPITAL CITY
RHYMES and REASONS
No. 32

When spick and span clean grime or grease
They study over every piece.
Adjust their efforts to its make,
And clean it for the fabric's sake.
You'll never know there'd been a smudge.
Here's their address—come 'round and judge:

CAPITAL CITY LAUNDRY

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

Another Sale of Those Wonderful House Dresses at 59c
Regular \$1.50 Dresses

In the Down-Stairs Section

At the Sale last week women bought these Dresses by the half-dozen, as we predicted.

This is a new shipment, just received, or most of them, and in the lot are some extraordinarily good percale Dresses, such as we did not have last week. Others are of lawns, batistes and Swiss; stripes, checks and figures; all desirable colors and black-and-white effects.

About 500 Dresses for early shoppers today. Dresses that are priced for ordinary selling at \$1.50—for this sale at 59c.

The illustrations show how attractively they are made—and they are every one made with care, of good material; there are no cheap, shoddy Dresses among them.

In the Down-Stairs Section

the guests yesterday morning at her home on West Peachtree street. The apartments were attractively decorated with pink roses and ferns.

The guests were: Misses Helen Thorn, Mary Lucy Turner, Annie Lou Paggett, Gladys Dunson, Edith Dunson, Elizabeth Dunson, Dorothy Robinson, of Birmingham, and Margaret Bransford, of Nashville, the guests of Mrs. J. P. B. Allan; Mrs. Ernest Durham and Mrs. Julian Prade.

Afternoon Reception.

Miss Dorothy Dillon entertained yesterday afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock at a pretty reception in honor of her guest, Miss Dorothy Brown, of New York.

The house was artistically decorated with garden flowers and growing plants. About fifty guests were entertained.

Luncheon for Visitors.

Miss Irene Bennett was hostess at a pretty luncheon yesterday, given in honor of Miss Eva Beattie, of New York, who is the guest of Miss Marie Norris.

The party included Miss Beattie, Miss Norris, Miss Pauline Randall, Miss Mary Andrews, Miss Alene Perryman, Miss Annie Griffin, Miss Annie Saunders and Miss Janie Zachry.

Informal Dance.

Miss Helen Atkinson's informal dance was an enjoyable occasion of Monday evening, given at her home in Ansley Park, in compliment to Miss Lyndall Haddon, who has recently returned home.

The guests included Miss Haddon, Miss Gladys Sands, Miss Ruth Herington, Miss Minnie Cook, Miss Wandsleigh West, Miss Jennie May Herington, Miss Irene Hollis, Miss Mabel Atkinson, Mr. Harry Keen, Mr. Leonard Faine, Mr. Marshall Walker, Jr., Mr. Estes, Mr. Arthur Cook, Mr. Louis Riley, Mr. Warren Gilbert.

Matinee Party.

Miss Lulah Tipton entertained at a matinee party yesterday afternoon at the Forsyth for Miss Eva Marie Beattie, of New York, the guest of Miss Marie Norris and Miss Minnie Fambrough, of Boston, the guest of Mrs. William Fambrough.

Sims-Newsom.

The wedding of Miss Edith Sims and Mr. Paul L. Newsom, of Washington, Ga., will be an event of Tuesday afternoon, August 19, taking place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Mays Sims, on Forrest avenue, at 2 o'clock. Dr. W. W. Landrum will officiate and the only attendants will be the bride's young sister, Miss Mildred Sims, will be maid of honor, and Little Miss Caroline Crawford and Master Paul Etheridge will be ring-bearers.

The ceremony will be witnessed by only close friends and relatives. After a bridal trip Mr. Newsom and his bride will be at home in Washington, Ga.

Among the out-of-town guests who will attend the wedding will be Misses Julia and Lucy W. DuBose, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Newsom, Miss Ina Newsom, Mrs. E. I. Roberts, Mr. Frank Lee, Mr. John Green and Mr. Sam Brooks, all of Washington, Ga.

Mrs. Paxon to Entertain.

Among those entertaining at the dinner-dance at the Brookhaven Country club on Thursday, the 7th, will be Mrs. Frederic J. Paxon, who gives a swimming party to some twelve or more friends, party leaving in automobiles for the club at 5 o'clock. After swimming, dinner will be served and those desiring will take part in the regular dance.

The Ten Club.

"The Ten Club" will be entertained by Judge Joseph H. Lumpkin on the coming Saturday, the 7th, at the East Lake Country club.

Judge Lumpkin is giving the outing in honor of Dr. William W. Landrum, of Louisville, the past president and ever-will-be czar of the club. Members of the club will leave at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, take a dip in the lake, and a committee consisting of Mr. W. W. Orr and Profes-

HAIR 6 INCHES DEEP RUINS NEWTON COTTON

Terrific Damage Done to Crop by Storm That Swept the Entire County.

Social Circle, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Reports that have come in today from all over Newton county show that terrific damage has been done to the cotton crop by a hard hail storm which hit the county yesterday afternoon. On the farm of E. L. Almand, between Social Circle and Mansfield, it is reported that not a stalk remains that will bear a cotton boll this season. The neighboring farm of William Stanton suffered, also almost a total loss of crop. Other farms were less severely affected.

The hail storm lasted for thirty minutes, and it is reported that at one point, a station called Hitchcock's store, the hail was six inches deep after the storm.

CROPS IN STEPHENS COUNTY ARE BEATEN DOWN BY HAIL

Toccoa, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—A terrific rain, hail and wind storm occurred near Toccoa Tuesday night, devastating the farms and destroying the crops to the amount of several thousand dollars. The storm began about 5 o'clock in the evening and continued until late at night. It covered a tract of land some 5 miles long and 2 miles wide.

The crops, especially the cotton, were destroyed, the stalks alone being left standing. Corn was beaten to the ground and rooted up by the hail and wind.

Where fifty bales of cotton were expected it is now estimated that not more than two bales can possibly be raised. The loss is estimated to be thousands of dollars.

This is the second storm that has passed over this tract of land in the last three months. The crops recovered from the first storm only for the reason that they were not developed enough for a storm to do them any permanent injury at the time. It will be impossible for the cotton or corn to recover in the least from the latest storm.

CITIZENS OF MEIGS OPPOSE PELHAM BILL

Thomasville, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—The citizens of Meigs are determined that if they cannot have the new county of Hansell as they have originally planned it, they will do everything in their power to defeat its formation with Pelham as the county site. At a mass meeting held a day or two ago resolutions were adopted calling upon every citizen of Thomasville to join with the residents of the Meigs district in the effort to fight the bill introduced by the Pelhamites and recommended by the committee. They feel that the citizens of Pelham have stolen their thunder and they had rather stay where they are and be citizens of the parent county than be done out of the matter and made to be part of a new county which they do not want.

SEVEN WANT POSITION CORDELE POSTMASTER

Cordele, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Probably a thousand indorsements from Cordele and Crisp county have come up to Congressman Charles R. Crisp within the past few days in favor of applicants for the Cordele postmastership. Since the resignation of P. G. Boatright as postmaster here was requested by Postmaster General Burleson a few days since, the seven applicants have been extremely busy among their friends. It now appears probable that Mr. Boatright will not tender a resignation, and that his successor will soon be appointed.

CENTRAL ROAD WRECK TO BE INVESTIGATED

Savannah, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—The wreck on the Central of Georgia railway at Oliver yesterday morning in which 14 passengers were injured, will be publicly investigated tomorrow morning at the scene of the wreck. A board of persons not connected with the Central will meet with officials of that road and inquire into the causes of the wreck. The train wrecked was en route from Atlanta to Savannah.

Worth Seeing
The Little Shop
Hotel Ansley

KODAKS
"The Best Finishing and Enlarging That Can Be Produced."
Eastman Films, complete stock amateur supplies. Quick mail service for out-of-town customers.
Send for Catalog and Price List
A. K. HAWKES CO. KODAK DEPT.
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That Trip Abroad!!
SECURE RESERVATIONS NOW
ROGERS B. TOY, AGENT
FOR ALL LINES
UNION DEPOT TICKET OFFICE,
PHONE MAIN 812.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK'S BEST SUMMER HOTEL
Bonta-Barragansett
Broadway, 83d to 84th Streets.
NEW YORK CITY.

Two blocks from Central Park and Riverside Drive, overlooking the Hudson River.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES
Send for handsome illustrated descriptive booklet.

A. K. BONTA, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY.

NEWEST BEACH-FRONT HOTEL
ALAMAC HOTEL
(Formerly Young's.)
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANE.
On the famous Boardwalk at Tennessee avenue. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Furnished for comfort and attractiveness. Sea water in all baths; running water in bed chambers; modern cafe and grill; orchestra; garage.
MAC LELAND & CO.
Also New Hotel Marion.

COURT WILL DECIDE LOCATION OF SCHOOL

Cordele, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Judge W. F. George, of the superior court, has rendered a decision sustaining the injunction against the bond commission of Cordele relative to the erection of a school house on North-east Heights, holding the entire controversy in its present status and referring the question of fact as to the location of North-east Heights to a jury. The case will come in order for hearing at the November term of the superior court.

COL. DIXON ELECTED SHERIFF OF CHATHAM

Savannah, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Colonel Merritt W. Dixon was formally elected sheriff of Chatham county today. There was no interest in the election and a light vote was cast. The primary a light week Colonel Dixon overwhelmingly defeated Robert Saussey for the nomination. He will take office as soon as the returns can go to Atlanta and a commission is issued by Governor Slaton. Colonel Dixon succeeds Captain Scriven, who died recently.



FOOD FOR MUSCLES, BONES AND FLESH

Now's the time to make sure that your children get all the food necessary to build up their muscles and bones and put on flesh. Their physical future depends largely on what they eat now.

There's more real nutrition in a 10c package of Faust Macaroni than in 4 lbs. of beef—prove it by your doctor.

FAUST MACARONI

Is extremely rich in gluten, being made from Durum wheat, the cereal that ranks high in protein. Very easily digested is Faust Macaroni. Savory, too—write for free recipe book and see how many different ways this strength-building food can be served.

At all grocers—5c and 10c packages

MAULL BROS. St. Louis, Mo.

BRING YOUR FILMS TO US
and we will develop them free. We are film specialists, and give you perfect results and quick delivery. Mail us negative for free sample print. Enlargements made and colored. Pictures framed. Chemicals. Cameras. \$3.00 to \$5.00. Fresh films to fit any camera—guaranteed not to stick or catch. Write for catalogue. Quick mail order service. E. H. CONE, Inc., "A Good Drug Store"—(Two Stores)—Atlanta.

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No. 206

Get Your Advertising in the "making"—NOW!

Don't wait until the turbulent rush of fall to prepare fall advertising. Let us formulate your plans NOW for the many PRINTED things you contemplate sending out to capture your share of the increased business a bountiful harvest is bound to produce. Think of McAdoo's millions, and "get a hustle"—we'll help you with ideas and plans.

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HOTELS AND RESORTS HOTELS AND RESORTS

MANHATTAN SQUARE HOTEL

OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK, FACING MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

50 to 58 West 77th St., New York City

Coollest Location in City

Overlooking Hudson River, midway between Riverside Drive and Central Park. Ten minutes to shopping and amusement center.

Parlor, bedroom and bath, \$2.50 per day for two persons. Parlor, two bedrooms and bath, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day for three or four persons. Best value in city. STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS HOTEL IN HIGH-CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD.

F. N. ROGERS, Manager

Come Visit Chicago's Home Hotel

The cool breezes from Lake Michigan find every room in the Metropole—Chicago's home hotel, famous for its warmth of hospitality and its refined atmosphere.

Every equipment for comfort. Fine view of the lake. Located on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago's "up-town Fifth Avenue." Ten minutes' walk from the business district. Delightful, appealing, reasonable.

European. Rates \$1.50 up. Special rates for families. Write for booklet. Address

HOTEL METROPOLE Chicago



AT THE THEATERS.

Keith Vaudeville.

(At the Forsyth.)
A splendid variety bill is the offering at the busy Forsyth this week.

Van Hoven, the dippy mad magician, is indeed all that he calls himself. He is a comedian in a class all by himself.

The last act on the bill, Robert Brower's Monkey Rhapsody, is a leading every restless audience in their seats until the conclusion of the act.

The Right Berlin Madcaps, eight very pretty and fascinating dancers, are on the bill, along with Annie Kent, the very entertaining little comedienne.

Next week, Ralph Herz, the right well known musical comedy comedian, will head the bill. William Weston and Company in a musical act are also booked for appearance that week.

"Baloo."

(At the Grand.)
"Baloo," the demon baboon, a thrilling three-reel feature, full of sensations, will be attraction at the Grand, starting with the attraction of this attraction will be offered starting at 2:30 each afternoon, and two night performances, starting at 8:30.

In addition to this sensational feature, there are excellent first-run pictures.

Musical Comedy Tabloid.

(At the Bijou.)
The splendid reception and liberal applause that was given "Along the Pike" Monday afternoon at the initial performance, has been repeated an every performance of this clever musical comedy and the popular Marietta street theater is packed to its doors every day.

"Along the Pike" is a pleasing mixture of comedy, wit and song, and as a whole is one of the cleverest that has been heard in musical tabloid at the Bijou. The songs are original, the costumes are pleasing and the performance from start to finish is full of life and attractive features. "Along the Pike" will be presented for the entire week, with matinee daily and night performance at 7:30 and 9.

Goodwin for Venezuela.

Washington, August 6.—The president today sent to the senate the following nomination:

Minister to Venezuela, Preston M. Goodwin, of Oklahoma.

Mr. Goodwin is managing editor of the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He was endorsed by the entire state delegation in congress.



RALPH T. JONES
Editor

THE CONSTITUTION'S FIRING LINE



A Department of The Constitution Carrying All the News of the Southern Merchants' Convention. Published Daily Throughout the Convention. It Is Filled With Descriptions of the Convention Doings, Snappy Personal Items and the Stories of all the Stunts of Interest to the Visiting Merchants and Their Hosts.

The Keynote of Modern
Business Is "Service"

VITAL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED TODAY

Thursday's Program Contains List of Topics Which Are Vitrally Important to the Modern Merchant.

After a day spent enjoying the whole-souled welcome which the city and her business men tender, the delegates will convene this morning in the Auditorium for the second regular discussion meeting of the convention.

There are many important topics listed for today, and while it is practically impossible to pick which of the many subjects for discussion throughout the convention is the best, it is an undoubted fact that those for today will cause as much comment and do as much good as any on the entire program.

Norman Johnson, editor of The Merchants' Journal of Commerce, of Lynchburg, Va., will be one of the speakers. He will talk on the importance of buying from the home markets. W. W. Poole, head of the Poole Mercantile company, of Hawkinsville, Ga., will speak on keeping up sales and keeping down accumulations of stock.

The program for the entire meeting is as follows:

Thursday, August 7.
10 a. m.—Convention called to order.
10:05 a. m.—Invocation—Rev. C. W. Daniel.

10:15—"Merchandising Both as Legitimate Means of Livelihood and as a Developer of Character and Mental Vigor"—W. W. Orr, secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Clothing company, of the Georgia State Clothing company, of Hawkinsville, Ga.
"When and How to Buy"—R. O. Crouch, Griffin, Ga.

"Benefits of Buying Often and According to Active Needs"—J. M. Roberts, of Willacoochee, Ga.
"Keeping Money at Home by Giving Preference to Home Manufacturers, Where All Things Are Equal"—Norman Johnson, editor Merchants' Journal and Commerce, Lynchburg, Va.

"Keeping Up Sales and Keeping Down Accumulations of Stock"—W. W. Poole, of Hawkinsville, Ga.
"Ascertained Cost v. Estimated Cost"—J. R. Nunnally, Monroe, Ga.

"Disposing of Slow Stock"—J. P. Carlier, of Milledgeville, Ga.
"Aggressive Advertising"—Paul T. Harber, editor of The Commerce Observer, Commerce, Ga.

11:30—Open parliament—J. H. McGee, Lawrenceville, Ga.

J. S. Hunt, advertising manager of the Golden Eagle Buggy company, has just returned from his vacation. He spent his time in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Atlantic City. He reports a pleasant trip and fine weather all the time.

N. G. Barnett, representing Ray & Barnett, general merchandise, Sharon, Ga., states that he has found everything as attractive as it had been pictured so far and that he is mighty glad he came.

Convention Vice Chairman



R. O. CROUCH,
of Griffin, Ga., vice chairman of the convention, who replied to the address of welcome on Tuesday.

Si Spends His Day With Many Good New Friends

Visits Around Town and Is Welcomed With Open Arms Wherever He Goes—Getting in Shape for Today's Reception.



Dear Folks: Yestiddy I was calculating to kinder rest up a little and git good and red for the speech makins and the reception today. But jes as I was a gittin' up from the breakfast table in comes one of these here 'accommodatin' salesmen that ye see here and there and every which way round the town. He ses his name's White and he takes me on down to his place for a spell. It seems to be a little place, but it's a good one. He ses he's a big concern called the A. M. Robinson Co., and he tuk me in a buildin' that was filled from cellar to ridgepole with shirts and dry goods of every kind and pattern. I had a mighty fine time with him and his friends there, but reckoned I'd have to mosey on a bit if I wanted to see a little bit of what I'd figgered on takin' in. I went on down to another hotel and found a heap of fellows there. One feller takes me on up to his room at the top of the place and shows me some shoes called Battle Axes. Sed his name wuz Smith, but seemed like he wuz too fine speakin' a man to have a plain, everyday kind of a name like that. The name of the hotel wuz Kimball, and it peared to be a mighty fine place. The next place I went into wuz a hat store called Brown, Perryman & Greene. Met Mister Brown and Mister Greene and Mister Dickinson, and a hull lot more fellows and, wisht I cud hev paid fer some of their hats, but I reckon I kin git along with the old beaver fer awhile yet.

When I left home Mirandy asks me to tak a look at some of the women's hats, so I goes round to see some of em. Mister Chambers, from the hat store tuk me down to show me the way and I goes into a place with the name Ernest L. Rhodes Co., on the winders. Reckon the wimmen shore be goin' to look fixed up to their notion this year. I went to two other wimmen's hat stores. One wuz the Kutz company and 'other place, wuz on Whitehall and called Regensten Co. I figgered then as how I'd seen enuff hats to hold Mirandy a spell, so went on over to the McClure ten-cent store. A Mister Lewis treated me dern nice and tuk me all round. I thot as how Mirandy wud be askin' what I got her in Atlanta, so made a deal with Mr. Lewis and got a little gift fer her here.

The nex thing I did wuz to go tot dinner, and after dinner I did get a littel rest. I slep fer an hour or two and then I walked up and down Peachtree street for quite a while. I got

watchin' all the gals that wuz a traipsin' up and down and at fust I felt kinder sorry fer their menfolks. Seemed as if they woudn't hev the time to walk round like they wuz don't of they wuz ated in proper to ther home work, but after while I got lookin' at ther faces and I figgered as how I'd misjudged most of them. They shore are a mighty nice lookin' lot of gals and I never seen such gowns in my life. But I figgered as how people er jes about as good in one place as tother and these here gals looked like they wuz mighty nice kind of folks, mos of 'em. I reckon they must have some kind of fixins in their kitchens as helps them to git thru ther work erlier than we country folks can. I wuz jest explainin' ther bein on the street thisaway to myself, when I reckoned the feller as wuz chairman of the convenshun. I wuz goin' to say howdy when he comes up and ses:

"You're Si Hawkins, hain't yew?" I ses yea. (It do beat all how everybody in this here town do read The Constitution. Most every feller I meet up with reckons me from my pictures in youalls paper.) So he asks me if I'll come along with him to his store. I ses yea and we goes into a place on Peachtree, rite over from the street I go down when I go to the hotel I'm stoppin' at the Ansley. He ses as how he has a big factory called the Atlanta Stove works, a piece away from the main street, but had opened this here store to show his things to the merchants during the convenshun, as it wud be too far to ask them to walk out to his place. I figger it wuz a dern nice thing fer him to think up. Seems he makes stoves and ranges and he takes me round and shows me the kind he builds. They looked mighty good, and rite away I ses how tis the Atlanta wimmen kin get out in the afternoon. I bin so bizzzy doin' things in th' day time and ritin' to youall at night, that I has to go to bed real early las nite.

I had my pitcher drawn with all the badges and invites I've had give to me since I come. I shore am proud of 'em and wanted to show yew how plum tickled I be. One feller ses I'm all stuck up with badges, and the feller as heerd him laffed, but I

VAUGHAN'S SPEECH VOTED A CLASSIC

Cartersville Merchant Delivers Speech on Leading Topic Which Deserves Deepest Study by Progressive Men.

J. W. Vaughan, of Cartersville, Ga., delivered an address at the convention meeting yesterday morning which deserves to stand as a classic on its subject. The leading merchants of the south, together with the most progressive and prominent of Atlanta's business men, listened to this address with the closest possible attention. At its conclusion everybody asked about it, and it was voted to be one of the finest business speeches heard for many years. It was on the leading topic of the day's discussion, and dealt with the subject of "How Can Merchants, Landlords and Bankers Best Direct Their Influence Towards Securing a Greater Diversity of Crops?" Mr. Vaughan's address is here given in full, and every business man is advised to read it with the utmost care and to study it minutely.

Mr. Vaughan's Speech. The doctrine of "eat all your eggs in one nest and hatch them," has nursed and developed the greatest industries of this nation.

Today it's the required talent demanded by big interests in the realm of humanity you find both the alert and passive mind—thinkers and drones—with an A. B. degree; while many park benches in cities are filled with college graduates, who, in the words of Mark Twain, "know everything but how to apply it."

In this ocean of men there is the occasional David Harum genius, as well as an abundance of mental barrenness in the field of labor and tenantry.

These super intellects of activity, of whatever vocation, in the silence of their genius and effort, are building the bulwarks of success. They represent the smaller percentage of the populace. In their field of specializing and concentration they may share a limited association with those of their craft, but our brother in the other calling is unnoticed.

In the whirl of modern progress that has been brought about by the genius of the race and the wants of man, there comes that sociality—the intermingling kind—which gives the kaleidoscope vision, but usurping the power of thought. This response to the call of amusement may relax from toll, but denies meditation—the growth of soul—the force of intellect—the birth of interest in humanity. Assembling together is good. But there is a difference between sociality and interest—one cultivated, the other real.

Then there is the change from that of our fathers. Fifty years back we seemed to have emerged from conventions of our political viewpoint from joint debates; religious fervor from campmeetings; thinking from the associations with nature.

Today, amidst the modern railroad, suburban lines, wireless communication, phones upon every farm, good roads, rural delivery, a fashion book in every home and the flood of print submerging all, we listen with less interest to the statement of others. And that man is called a fool who endeavors to force the splinters of his viewpoint upon another.

Either in the intensity of "hatching our eggs"—concentration, oblivious to all else—or that sociality that supercedes mental vigor, causes both classes (the 5 and 95 per cent) to overlook and neglect man's richest privilege—his interest in man.

Diversity of crops. So with this condition, the infliction of the responsibility of seeking and providing a method for the greater diversity of crops, presents a subject extending into science, strategy and pedagogy, that your speaker may not be able to dig up. A discourse that does not present a thought leading to an inspiration that will enact, is a failure. Therefore inviting one to a seminar on this line, brings up the dangerous likelihood of getting big effort and little fact.

Very recently an appreciable customer said to me, "I don't believe at all this blank rot about all this corn being made on an acre, and boys getting more than a hundred bushels. It's gotten up for some smooth purpose to fool the farmers." He is a citizen

Continued on Next Page.

udent figger what they wuz to laff at. Kin yew?

Affectionately yours,

SI HAWKINS.



(Written Especially for the Convention Firing Line.)

After all has been said the one word "efficiency" expresses more in merchandising than a whole book.

It means economy of time and space, the accurate and profitable directing of all energy available. The elimination of lost motion and the smooth, quiet operation of business, like the soft purr of a well-balanced engine generating and delivering immense power without a skip, and noiseless. This is no idle figure of speech. There are merchants who seemingly are never busy, never rushed, who have time to greet a salesman or a customer and serve each with utmost thoroughness; whose stock of merchandise is spotless, no odds and ends, no dust on counters, a small salesforce well-trained, to see constantly that which needs to be done now, and not put off. The idle dollars tied up in merchandise lying season after season in obscure corners, under counters, on high shelves and in drawers, represents "energy" forced out of service. The only force evident is that silent, insidious, ruinous force, "added interest," on each dollar's worth—tick-tack-tick-tack as the clock ticks. Interest is added daily. A little more

dust accumulated, a little more out of style, less useful each day. Merchants, let efficiency be your motto. Print the word in big letters on a sign in your store; study the word's meaning and be efficient yourself. Then explain its wonderful meaning to all your employees. Teach your customers, and you can accomplish it and make your way far easier. If ever you go to Griffin, Ga., visit the store of Thomas J. White, pause at the entrance, look about you, note the floor—clean. The stock, new and in order. The boxes fresh and unstained; the glass cases spotless.

This is not a brand new store. For years Mr. White has been in business there. As you enter you are met by Mr. White or his salesman. Politely you are greeted; carefully you are served. Note the dress of these men—clean and neat, nothing loud or noisy—orderly, quiet, smooth, well arranged. The cases, the racks, the shelves, the floor, the ceiling, the merchandise and the men all fit into each other, harmonious, not a discord.

You know you are in a place of business and feel like trading. Why? Not lost motion, but efficiency.

SOME 'CUE ARTIST



JAMES R. LITTLE.

When it is said that "Jim" Little will have charge of the barbecue at Ponce de Leon during the merchants' convention, it is absolutely a case of

"huf sed." Everybody knows what the result is going to be when he takes care of a big barbecue. It is invariably a good time for all and an entirely satisfied crowd.

J. G. Addy, the popular M. C. Kiser company salesman, is sending out a neat card to his friends announcing that he will be at home at the home office, 12 East Hunter street, for the convention.

C. F. Bailey, representing the Lynchburg Shoe company, is in the city with his line of sample and states that he is expecting a big fall business.

The Binder Frame Manufacturing

company state that they have already gotten good results from the ad they

John Stivey & Co. express themselves as more than satisfied with the way the merchants have been coming in. They are kept on the jump from morning to night and are selling many good bills. R. K. Rambo stated that he thought their alfalfa exhibit, under the east wall of their building, was attracting more attention than anything else in the city.

BIG RECEPTION AT DRIVING CLUB

Car Ride Over City Precedes One of Convention's Popular Events—Piedmont Driving Club Will Be Crowded.

At 4 p. m. today the visiting merchants will be tendered a car ride over the city which will wind up at 5 o'clock at the Piedmont Driving club, where there is to be a big reception. The reception at the club last year proved to be one of the most popular features of the entertainment. Every man was made to feel entirely at home, and expressed himself as delighted with the whole affair. It is expected that there will not be a single delegate missing this evening.

It is these social gatherings, which bring the various merchants in closer touch with the Atlanta business men, the salesmen and themselves. While the morning meetings in the Auditorium are the most important feature of the entire convention and the one thing which will benefit each merchant most individually, in that he will learn things which are of vital importance to him and his business, nevertheless the closer touch into which the gathering is drawn through these receptions, barbecues, etc., tends to draw all more closely together and to bring about that feeling of mutual good will and the spirit of working in unity which is so earnestly desired by all those who have thought about the deeper meaning of the convention.

LOTS OF FUN.

Laughter Reigns When Salesmen and Merchants Meet.

Who said that buying goods was a dreary job? The asperation was absolutely refuted yesterday when a trip was made around the various wholesale houses. Each one was filled with merchants buying goods and salesmen selling them. And above the sound of pencils scratching on order books and the rustling of handled samples rose loud and clear the carefree laugh and the super-truthful tones of the fish-yarn applier.

When salesmen and merchants get together there are some dandy stories going around and the man who thinks it necessary to scowl when he makes a deal could learn a good lesson watching the wisest merchants of the south buying their goods to their best advantage from the best market for the southern merchant.

Chili Con Carne

H. R. Fischer, manager of the Golden Eagle Buggy company, reports that sales on the famous Golden Eagle and White Star vehicles, which they manufacture, are exceptionally good for August and that prospects are fine for the heaviest fall business in the history of the company. They are now busy making preparations for handling this business and keeping up their reputation of making shipments the same day the order is received. He added that their business showed a marked increase over that of last year.

Ward-Trutt company report many more of those nice bills sold. J. E. and W. C. Buzhnik, from Wabasha, S. C., bought a good one today and went throughout the full line making their purchases.

C. G. Mitchell, city salesman for the McMillan Produce company, starts this week on his two weeks' vacation to the hills of north Georgia, where he will spend two weeks.

carried in The Constitution Firing Line last Sunday. Mr. Binder stated that numbers of merchants had been in buying goods and that several had referred to this paper.

J. L. Ship, southern sales manager for Robert M. Green & Co., is at present in southeast Georgia on a business trip, returning to the city today.

J. B. Huling, of J. B. Huling & Co., 5 and 10-cent store, of Opelika, Ala., was one of a large delegation from that place.

A couple of welcome delegates who arrived Tuesday were J. M. Varner, a dry goods merchant from Opelika, Ala., and his brother, C. M. Varner, also from Opelika.

WARD-TRUTT CO.

Going Out of Business

This is the place for merchants hunting big bargains. Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand dollars (\$225,000.00) stock must be sold in 60 days. Special Prices, Terms and Discounts.

Special To The Southern Merchants

If you do not call on us while in the city we will be disappointed, and you will miss getting a number of big sellers in Five and Ten-Cent goods that we have. Buying in the large quantities that we buy in, we are able to give you some very strong leaders.

Let us explain to you how you can increase your trade on any line that you handle, at least 25 per cent. Also let us explain our plan of putting in a Five and Ten-Cent department for you.

McClure Ten-Cent Company
47 SOUTH BROAD STREET

GREAT DISPLAY

ATLANTA LINE STOVES AND RANGES

For the convenience of visiting merchants, we have temporary show rooms at 97 Peachtree Street, opposite Piedmont Hotel. It is well Worth every Southern Merchant's time to see our splendid line of stoves and ranges.

ATLANTA STOVE WORKS, 97 Peachtree

ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL FILING LINE AT THE CONVENTION

Visit Our Factory

Where the Best Buggies are Made



DELEGATES to the Southern Merchants' Convention, and all visitors to Atlanta, are invited to inspect our factory, where

The Famous Golden Eagle and White Star Vehicles

are made. This is the factory that builds the finest quality guaranteed Buggies, Runabouts, Surreys, Phaetons, etc., and saves the vehicle user from \$15.00 to \$50.00.

We Also Carry a Complete Line of Harness

Take Marietta street cars, get off at Ponders avenue and turn one block to the left. Catalog mailed free on request.

GOLDEN EAGLE BUGGY CO.

Means St. and Ponders Ave. ATLANTA, GA.

BANKRUPT SALE!

MILLINERY SUPPLIES FOR RETAIL MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS

\$26,000.00 STOCK OF MYERS MILLINERY CO. NOW ON SALE

Purchasers can select just what they can use in their own business; at less than cost to Myers Millinery Co.

STOCK CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS, TO-WIT:

"Ribbons, \$5.600; wire, \$194; hat pins, \$65; thread, etc., \$288; mourning veils, \$100; hat bands, etc., \$378; braid, \$950; velvet, \$98; velvet, \$1.285; English crepe, \$155; felt, \$65; furs, \$47; mairie, \$367; chiffon, \$908; scarfs, \$188; veiling, \$706; lace, \$812; mull, \$124; silk, \$1,000; plumes, \$3,839; aigrettes and fancy feathers, \$2,800; flowers, \$3,282; children's headwear, \$845; ladies' hats and frames, \$1,750."

The sale is being conducted under order of the Referee in Bankruptcy, at the old store of Myers Millinery Co., 39 East Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga. Terms, cash.

H. A. FERRIS, Trustee 402 Rhodes Building

ATLANTA OFFICE

205-206-207 Gould Building

E. T. Roane**E. M. Lunceford**

PHONE Main 1536

Young-Smyth-Field Company

Philadelphia, Pa.

Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Ladies' Shirt Waists, House Dresses, Gents' Furnishings, White Goods, including Towels and Table Linens, Laces, Embroideries and Fancy Notions.

Come to see us.

E. L. Adams Company

WHOLESALE GROCERS

We extend a hearty welcome to all visiting merchants while in the city.

OUR MOTTO: Merchandise of Quality, Prompt Service.

GUANO MIXERS in need of Bulk Acid, Kainit, Nitrate Soda, Tankage, Muriate Potash or Coal at Wholesale, see or write

W. E. McCALLA, Manufacturers' Agent

415 Atlanta National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

We have the agency for the **Fox furnace**. Get our prices and let us give you figures on your job.

ANDERSON BROS. & RICH

Both Phones

370 Edgewood Ave.

CAPITAL CITY TOBACCO CO.

176-178 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS**The Only Exclusive Tobacco House in Georgia**

When in Town Come to See Us

It Will Be Worth Your While

VAUGHAN'S SPEECH
VOTED A CLASSIC

Continued From Preceding Page

of stability and truth. About 35 years of age, with a family. Good for his contracts and that emphasizes much as to character. He lives in Georgia, but is from Missouri. Here it is prudent to say, "the masses move slowly, especially when advice is printed in books."

More than a hundred years ago Amos, after gathering an idea from Hume's essay on the poplousness of nations, set about to find out how the ratio of population to substance could effect the future world. The result was appalling. The doctrine of doom preached for fifty years kept the whole of Europe in a state of gloom. His cry was, exhaustion of the soil; the starvation of the world.

A few decades later, on Liebig, one of the greater scientists of the nineteenth century, whose chemical effort was turned to organic matter, and who perhaps did more for agricultural development than all other chemists, said that "we wear out." He taught, and it is the accepted theory today, that "crops remove ingredients from the soil, that these ingredients could be supplied in chemical form by certain mineral elements," and named the needed salts, thus establishing the "theory of mineral requirements of plants."

De Candolle in 1832 declared that the roots of crops deposited "excreta" in the soil, but being unable to isolate or more definitely define it, scientists refused to take up and develop the theory.

Less than ten years back, when Sir William Crookes arose before a British convention, with the authority of the greatest scientist of the day, and made the startling statement that the world must cease growing wheat in fifty years because of the exhaustion of the nitrate beds there was consternation again. As the nations of the earth were using the greater tonnage in the manufacture of gunpowder (to kill men) the practice in new lands of America were absorbing over \$100,000,000 annually in commercial fertilizers, the governments caused new surveys of the nitrate beds; our thinkers were forecasting the doom of civilization, soil deterioration, with Liebig's mineral tonic showing signs of exhaustion.

Soils Do Not Wear Out.

But Mr. Frederick Irving Anderson, in the "Farmer of Tomorrow," a most interesting publication, put off the press, backed by no less authorities than Director Milton Whitney, Dr. Frank Cameron, Dr. Oswald Schreiner, Edward G. Shorey and the federal bureau of soils, the department of agriculture, state flatly that "soils do not wear out."

Now, listen to this statement: "The soil is the one indestructible, immutable asset of the nation. It is the one resource that cannot be exhausted; that cannot be used up; it may be impaired by abuse, but not destroyed."

It is said that China, with her 4,000 years of farming, supporting a population vastly in excess of the land, per acre density out of all comparable proportions to ourselves, knowing nothing of the value or use of nitrates and mineral support, proves her lands of diversity (intensity) today more fertile than ever.

So, the theory of "the soil is tired" is established. Fatigue of the soil is caused by single cropping—planting the same thing over and over. The result is a germ, or rather a toxin compound, has been found in the soil, except in all samples of infertile soil that have come under the examination of the bureau of soils. The question is asked, "Is the fatigue in the soil a poison, just as fatigue in a man or animal is poison and produces a toxin?" It is answered by this fact, that after single cropping this complex compound has been found and isolated, and when injected into any soil renders that soil unproductive. This acid has been known to science for some years, as indicated, but the fact now that it is "produced in the soils and caused them to be infertile is a distinct addition to knowledge."

This discovery and the loss of millions for the lack of knowledge and diversity brings me to ask your critical investigation of this subject, and you who are present, to join me with interest, in approaching with greater force, as to how we may organize to contribute our part in hastening so imperative a necessity.

Without my discussion, diversity is coming. Not by tradition as handed down from generation to generation by the eastern European farmers, which is called the art of farming, but by an applied science, fashioned through banks, commercial schools, business men, county fairs, corn clubs, schools and permanent demonstration methods in every county.

If these forces are to be used, and I see now no other, let me urge upon you to go home and get wise upon this impoverished subject, being conscious of the fact, as business men, if you wish to make the average farmer turn up his nose just tell him how to farm. Your efforts must be unselfish—an interest in the subject which results in a great economic interest to your county and state. But first of all, you, with the so-called instructors, must know what you are talking about. Whenever the frost of knowledge covers the ignorance of a subject there's danger and boomerang at the melting.

Land Capacity Not Tested.

The adding of acre to acre and scratching it is not farming, but speculation. Planting the same staple crops in abundance to our overlimited capacity is not farming. The great majority of the wealth of the landowner today is from that increase of land values, and higher-priced farm products, not farming. His confidence in ultimate higher values for the soil absorbs there every earning and very often a liberal credit, leaving no income cleared for deeper preparation or modern methods. The truth, "the capacity of our lands now under cultivation have never been tested."

"Catch the farmer when he is young," says Mr. Bolton Hall. The future of civilization rests in the hands of the boys. So, seeking a knowledge for the business interest and an organized method for education, we must hasten to the avenue of child instruction.

Why should not every rural and village school have at least ten acres of ground, not to play upon, but to work in. Establishing there the complete outfit for home, instructing the child by turn the higher standards of the arrangement and keeping of the farm houses and machinery as well as modern, practical farming? The system of education that does not begin the child in its early years with practical lessons and associations with the soil and plants is incomplete.

Every year much is said and printed about public schools, the pay of teachers, and even an occasional hint at compulsory education, being much

along the parallel of the years before. But if the German youth must sacrifice of his precious time a number of years for army service in order that the individual soldier may be made, and a nation preserved, why should not each American boy—the Georgia youth at least—be compelled, however rich or poor, to serve a period in the army of nature and the productions from the soil, under experts who follow not the path of tradition, but science? Why not enter more freely into the research of vocational education for the very reason as now stated by some who have guided the destiny of young men, have realized that there is danger in a land that suffers from over education and crowding the professions?

And in the instruction of this child in this practical school, (or any other) teach him the essentials of systematic saving, not in trunks or mattresses, but through the first avenue to business—banks—and you create a thinker.

Lend your interest and assistance to school fairs, boys' clubs and the canning industries.

While you teach the child, you must show the man.

Demonstrate a practicality and you secure followers.

Find some soft spot—some hidden crack—in the armor of the farmer. An inoffensive way to bring before the farmer knowledge, demonstration and practical results that a taste to his appreciation may arouse his interest. Do not tell him how to farm.

Value of Demonstrations.

Next to organization and your effort for your greatest adjunct is the demonstration. To be found in nearly every county. A few are very valuable, but how some of these men got their appointments is a mystery. The authority having the appointing power, a county agent, should be a graduate of a reliable agricultural college of undoubted integrity, possessing energy, a fixed experience and endowed with that priceless attribute of knowing how to impart.

Appointments to pay political debts; favors by position to erect a political following; is the curse of government. The authority that considers only merit without affiliation is the ideal we seek. From the complaint of inefficiency and poor work done by some of these demonstrators there should be an effort to conserve more faithfully the expenditures therefor. But it is so easy in all legislative and philanthropic bodies to move and second the distribution of the money you didn't make! When in truth it requires brains and demands an interest. Here let me urge you not to censure our governor and legislature for cutting down appropriations. It's but a pity that you take the money in, and they should be praised.

Abandon the one-year lease which is becoming a curse towards a tendency of non-interest in rural civility betterment, and you assist in the changing of a drifting populace into the commercial need of schools, churches and diversity. This no doubt is your most difficult problem. The Master said: "You have the poor always with you." Dr. Felix Adler uttered "There is no hope for the poor" while ex-President Cleveland exclaimed, "Charity is responsible for their apparent contented dependence, which is the thief of self-respect," referring, of course, to metropolitan conditions largely. However, this not a barren fact, for farm efficiency shows forth the widest range of observational education.

Encourage the help in the ownership of smaller farm units, and you begin diversity. The average farmer does not understand how much he raises per acre. He owns or leases plenty of land, and the only question is, how many bales can be packed.

Credit on Diversity.

Extend credit upon diversity and not upon the bulk of one possibility. Here Mr. Merchant and Banker is to blame for doing the business the old way. I suggested that to one of our very successful planters last week, "That's what you've got to do," he said, "to make these tenants diversify." But when he analyzed his farm, asking how many mules (25), number of tenants, their condition, and if he did not credit them and no one else did, what would be the result? He replied: "They would have to work for daily wages," and then he abandoned the subject as too deep, leaving me without a scintilla of information for you, or experience beyond cotton and corn from his farm. Another said, "Go on and talk all you want to, and I'll plant all the cotton I please!" These men are the best landlords in my county, making money, but foolish over the ignorance of book farming.

The vital economic fact that so seriously concerns the individual, state and nation, statistics, is dry rot to the average citizen. The by-products of loss twenty years ago, is the million of dollars in loss today. I dare say one farmer in a hundred has not run his research into the loss to this nation by the cattle that was slain in 1912, and that there was an almost free of charge pounds loss weight than those slaughtered in 1911, aggregating a loss of over forty million dollars, that the killing of over eight million calves each year is a loss of nearly five billion pounds of beef, if allowed to grow for one year, or that the rapid decline in the number of cattle upon the farm, offers the most flattering prospects for him who takes cattle raising as a part of his diversity.

Today the landlord in a general sense is not attracted or practically interested in this matter. He farms like a pauper, or plants corn and cotton because his neighbor does.

Agriculture has been neglected as a profession and it is said "that there is very little systematic farming in the United States." Therefore, the tenant who loses to the possessor of the land as an ideal, spends his entire expectancy in the density of an ignorance that never knows what the soil is doing, or can be made to perform. The commerce, boards of trade have spent their best effort to secure conventions, land industries, or, with practically no effort exercised towards a study of giving assistance to the natural resources and raising the standard of efficiency of the agricultural interests of its county. Multiply a population and add one to 500 per cent in the farm yield, and isn't it better, or at least equal, to a few factories? Now, I am not decrying industrial advancement, but just lamenting that all the organized commercial finger overlooks the possibility of the acre, and the man that ought to be upon it.

"One of the first objects is to train

men to take a piece of land and cultivate it the right way"—demonstrating what an acre can do. The mental horizon of most men does not radiate to the vision of even a farm. Big scale farming is not proportionately prospering. Producing an abundance of one or two staple crops, lets in too much buying, defeats economy in the home and launches the child on a sea of dependence upon other sources than the farm.

It's a common saying "that the southern farmer spends his life fighting grass to make cotton to buy hay." The northern broker is no less excused in his complaint that "these pesky briars" he has to cut out of his fields to plant corn to net \$15 per acre, when those raspberry bushes would make that same acre net \$500. This confuses us with the alfalfa discussion for the last five years, and the many conclusions "it won't grow in this country," when, in fact, it grows abundantly and profitably as the result of knowing how and fixing for it. County fairs create rivalry which adds abundantly to a county's wealth. Barrow county is preparing to make a record showing this fall. Organize one.

In our county we have three farmers' clubs, limited to a membership of twelve to fifteen, and composed of our highest type of citizens. They assemble once a month at the homes of each other for discussion of farm methods, talks from visitors who might be invited and enjoying, through their stompers, the hospitality of their host. We business men delight to be honored as their guests. While I am not critical, the social feature and elaborate repast seems to have deprived and driven away many valuable discussions. I ask, given acre would produce a certain yield, how much deeper should that acre be prepared and to what extent its fertilizer increased to double that yield? It might have been a foolish question, as it elicited no answer. My point is, that the aggregate mistakes and extravagances of those clubs would establish and maintain a testing plant for the industry, together with a demonstration center, leaving possibly a profit therefor.

Therefore, facts as to what has and is being done by the intensive method of diversity must be presented with wise, persistent, patience, that the uninterested and unlearned individual may catch in your essay, booklet or the headline of your effort that vital suggestion which will arrest attention by your 12 or 18-point type number.

Pursue Best Method.

Determine the best method and pursue it. Just as the ad must convince by plain simplicity, merit, need and price, brief but boldly told, so your effort should be impregnated with living, vital facts, causing men to ask questions, seeking to know the success of others. To bring about diversity you not only need the organized business interest with landlords, but the press, as I have intimated, and your weekly effort must create a hunger for it. Printers' ink pays if wisely used.

The simple, and a few facts as to the man who made 357 bushels of corn per acre; the three bales of cotton production, instead of one-half; four tons of alfalfa hay; 21,000 acres of strawberries per acre; \$5,000 in hogs from a Georgia farm; \$11,000 net cleared on thirty-three acres of onions; the worn-out land of the New England states now raising her average wheat yield to twenty-five bushels per acre, when the average here has gone down to 15.8; the preacher who inherited a 15-acre abandoned farm, now makes it support thirty head of cattle and nets \$1,500 annually therefor, with plenty of others making \$300 to \$1,300 per acre.

In relating or publishing your facts to stimulate and encourage, you must be prudent to appreciate that some are astonishingly alarming, and you will have to exercise the caution of the Irish girl. After languishing in this country and taking a permanent place, she wished to write home, asking her good landlord for help. As she dictated to her landlady, "I got meat for dinner once each week," she said, "the madam, 'You know we have meat every day.' 'Yes, miss, if I was to tell 'em that they wouldn't believe it at all, at all.' So know what you are saying and don't let time of effort, nor loose the faith established by many who have succeeded in spite of gloom. The tenant is in ignorance, the landlord needs conversion, the merchant is not posted, so this leaves the banker in the favored attitude to meet the condition of advancing the millennium of diversity.

Without jest, the family physician shares the sacred secrets of the home. So does the banker become the priest to who we look for the saving of our business and commercial confidence. The landlord is an overseer of tenants; the merchant is the advocate of the finished product, compelled to detail the hidden efficiency; the banker enters a conservative silence as soon as he changes from another vocation to that of keeping and investing men's money. He has the ear of the public above all others. What he says goes further, and therefore above all others, need in the councils of instruction in diversity.

I have for years maintained that the small town and country banker occupies the most favored pinnacle for the development of his county's condition, and I believe he is doing less in proportion to his opportunities than all other men. Of course, there are some exceptions. Breathing the confidence of the community he ought to share a higher purpose than soliciting deposits, studying credits and making requirements. A study and interest in every possible increase the gathering of data thereto, the spending of some means and force to develop and elevate the possibility of every creation of wealth, with a fixed plan of instruction to the child in the rural schools or settlement camps and centers in that which will produce wealth and provide customers 2, 5, 10 and even 20 years hence, is a duty the banker owes to his community. Nothing less, and of course must be protected, but it's more a duty to care for self.

The broadening scope of a banker's influence in his field of labor brings a solidity of confidence and strength that will accrue to his bank, as well as to his personal remuneration. So with these intimations, Mr. Chairman, it's organization by the commercial interests for an education to the child, patience and care with the tenant and demonstration and publicity for the landlord.

And as we find our efforts meeting her reward, may we hope to share and feel the sentiment as expressed by ex-Governor Heard: "I cannot bear to go to my grave until I see imparted to my nation the spirit that will make agriculture not only the support of men's bodies, but an inspiration to their intellects."

**EAGLE Stamp Works**

MANUFACTURERS OF
**RUBBER STAMPS
SEALS and STENCILS**
Letters Multigraphed
Envelopes Addressed
Names Filled in to Match.

EAGLE MULTIGRAPHING CO.

8 N. FORSYTH ST.

PHONE M. 1158.

ATLANTA, GA.

ALL MERCHANTS INVITED

To Visit Holiday Sample Rooms of

Williams and Meyer

Aragon Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

REPRESENTING

Importers and Manufacturers

DOLLS, TOYS, CHINA, CUT GLASS AND FANCY GOODS

Satisfactory Arrangements Made for Expenses to Atlanta

TIP TOP BREAD

Pleases the Customer and is profitable to sell

It increases your line of goods without investment

—CALL AT THE—

NEW SOUTH BAKERY

—AND SEE IT MADE—

Ask the Man Who Sells It

NEW SOUTH BAKERY

Cor. Glenn and Murphy Ave.

Take a West End Car

AUG-WRIGHT SHOE CO.

of Petersburg, Va.

Manufacturers and Jobbers
Men's, Women's and Children's
SHOES AND RUBBERS

Room 520,
KIMBALL HOUSEDavid Waxelbaum
Salesman in charge**THE BIG Blackwell-Wielandy Holiday Line**

ST. LOUIS

Atlanta Display Rooms at 13-15-17 North Pryor St. Opposite Kimball House

"EVERYTHING NEW FROM EVERYWHERE"
Dolls, Toys, Games, Blocks, Cut Glass, Chinaware, Toilet and Manicure Goods, Leather Goods, Baskets, Books, Bibles, Etc.

Represented by Joe G. Gwynn and J. W. Downing

Dougherty-Little-Redwine Co.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

32-34 South Pryor Street

Make Our Store Your Headquarters During
SOUTHERN MERCHANTS CONVENTION

Walker-Roofing Co.

We Put on New Roofs and Make Repairs on Any Kind of

ROOFING AND SHEET METAL WORK

Office: 221 Rhodes Building.

Tin Shop: Corner Marietta and Magnolia.
Gravel, Tin and Slate, Tile and Rubber Roofing, Water Proofing and Roof Paints, Copper and Sheet Metal Work.

ATLANTA, GA.

MEADOR-CAUTHORN COMPANY

Commerce Building

DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS

VISITING MERCHANTS—Make Our Place Your Headquarters

SELLING AGENTS DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS TO MERCHANTS

ON THE CONSTITUTION FIRING LINE AT THE CONVENTION

Salesman Ambler, of Glazebrook, belongs to the old school of knights of the grip. Mr. Glazebrook is now selling the Brighton products, and is stopping at the Kimball house. He is from Richmond and is one of those men whose old-fashioned courtliness, charm of manner and warm handshake warm the deepest cockles of the heart.

Gramling-Spalding Co.

Makers of
Premium Brand Shoes

A Special Inducement in High-Class Footwear

During the Merchants' Convention in Atlanta, August fourth-fifteenth, we will offer a number of special lots of "Premium Brand Shoes" at unusually attractive prices. This offer will include twelve lines of road samples in perfect condition. Here is an excellent opportunity for Shoe Merchants to select a complete stock of up-to-date High-Class Footwear at prices beyond comparison. We are enabled to guarantee immediate shipment on all purchases.

Gramling-Spalding Co.

20 Central Ave. Atlanta, Ga.

Makers of
Premium Brand Shoes
Established 1875

Visiting Merchants NOTICE

During the convention we want you to have a royal good time in our city, and we want to add our share to your pleasure. You just arrange to meet your friends here and come and go when you like. We're right in the heart of the city, convenient, and our telephones and writing desks are at your service. In the fewest possible words, we just want you to feel perfectly at home in our store.

A. K. HAWKES Co.
Opticians
14 WHITEHALL ST.

FootPrint Shoes

A. B. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY
18 Central Avenue
Salesmen in Charge of Kimball House Display
LUCIUS MCCONNELL and CARL HENSON

THE DANGER ZONE IN STOCK KEEPING

Take a \$200 mark-down on that gold bar; reduce this bracelet \$20. In the half darkness which follows the closing hour on short winter days, the head of one of the largest specialty stores in this country walked by the counters of this jewelry department and directed new price levels that fell below cost. A group of buyers, following him by a few steps, noted with consternation the very radical reductions ordered by the head of the house.

"This jewelry department is thousands of dollars over bought," the merchant continued at the last counter. "It is a small retail store which has been mismanaged. The cruelest of store-keeping blunders have been made. Only the fact that it happens to be under our roof keeps it solvent. Around the corner Brown or Smith would have failed miserably with it."

"On looking at things closely, I find that the initial mark-up is small for jewelry. Since the stock-turn is low with jewelry, we must cover some of the interest on the capital tied up here through an initial mark-up which is more liberal than usual. Some novelty lines we can mark up one hundred per cent or more. The general run should not fall below 50 per cent."

"The salesforce is costing nearly 20 per cent of the sales, which is far too high. We must locate the best salespeople and speed them up until their wages are under 1 per cent of their individual sales. Then the slower sellers should be weeded out until the department's monthly pay roll for salespeople is only 7 or 8 per cent of the jewelry sales for the average month."

"The turnover has not been over one or two—far below what we must have. Jewelry turns slowly, and a good deal of staple stock must be carried the year round. But here in the store, we should carry only enough staple stock to give 'tone' and meet current demands upon stock, and must put most of our selling effort on popular priced, quick turning specials. In this way, we can give the turnover up to five or six times a year."

"I shall also stop all orders—no more stock is to come into the department until it is in a normal condition. Above all, in the future, estimates of jewelry sales are to be carefully analyzed. By this analysis you will find that a fairly constant percentage of the year jewelry sales falls in each month. For instance, June, with its weddings, will carry a high percentage of the annual sales. So will December, the gift month. Once you have these averages, fix on a conservative volume for a year ahead and take on the percentages of the months that face you. Subtract these estimated sales from your stock on hand. Then buy according to the result."

"Now I've read you fellows quite a lecture," laughed the merchant. "What I have said merely sums up the elements of good retailing. This store is just a collection of small stores under one roof and you must take into account all the points which the small-town jeweler would have to manage for himself."

This retailer has four thousand people on his pay roll. He has established over a hundred little stores in the circle of his big organization. Still he says his problems and blunders are those of the smaller retailer. Furthermore, he adds that his experience in selling not far from a million dollars worth of stock a month shows that these blunders can be avoided, and tells you how.

The buyer for this jewelry department, it later developed, was in a situation exactly like that of the country merchant who finally woke up and found that he had been too busy to make money—three-fourths of his work could be done by a \$5-a-week boy. The buyer had spent his days working out price ciphers and persuading manufacturers to create branded lines for his department. Instead, he should have estimated with care his probable sales, made sure that his expenses were reasonable and planned for a profit-making stock run. Both the city buyer and the country retailer had been grappling with detail and had never disentangled themselves far enough to correctly size up the things that really counted for progress and profits in their business.

Dead stock is a difficulty by no means peculiar to city stores. A southern merchant had a few thousand dollars he wished to keep busy. He started a retail store and put a man in charge to "keep shop."

A year or so later a chance to sell out came, even though the store had not been making a great deal of money. The purchaser wanted an inventory taken. The man who had been "keeping shop" for the southerner "guessed" there was some \$10,000 worth of stock on hand.

The actual inventory, the first in the history of the store, showed a stock on hand worth over \$17,000. Seven thousand dollars had been buried on the shelves—just as thoroughly as if at the bottom of a well. Modern stock methods would have been the neglect of these goods impossible for more than a few months. Quick turnovers are only possible to retailers who know by effective records and correct stock-keeping methods the amount of goods normally demanded by their trade and the quantity on the shelves or in storage.

Analytic stock records not only automatically check stock and watch the mark-up, but usually also uncover valuable information regarding the best selling lines. If cards are ruled for each line of goods and every price noted for all items within the full lines, a girl can keep on them stock records which indicate the popular goods. The cards should separate the lines into departments and show daily receipts and sales of stock. The retailer who, by this economical system, can place his finger on his best selling line knows how to display and push and renew his stock to the very best advantage.—W. S. Zimmerman, in Success.

A VISITING DELEGATE



C. R. WILLIAMS, Dry goods merchant of Columbus, Ga.

Atlanta Wholesaler



L. E. FLOYD, of Floyd-Lehman company, wholesale notions, who is taking intense interest in the discussions.

Made Fine Address



J. W. VAUGHAN, of Cartersville, Ga., whose Tuesday speech was the talk of the convention.

Shoe Salesman



BILL ECKFORD, With the M. C. Kiser company, who is meeting his friends and enjoying the convention.

BACK FROM CAROLINA.

Morgan, Seller of Tip-Top, Returns From Palmetto State.

Bartow Morgan, Jr., who is known as the man who put Tip-Top bread on the market over a tremendous territory, has just returned from a two weeks' stay in South Carolina. Part of this time was on business for his firm and part of it was taken as a short vacation. It is rumored that he spent considerable time around Chick Springs.

Tip-Top bread is daily spreading its popularity and Mr. Morgan has been busy placing it around this territory. He has placed it in every town and village in Georgia and in practically every one over large areas of South Carolina and Tennessee.

Mr. Morgan will be in the city for the convention and is busy meeting his many friends among the visiting merchants.

HOW A CAT HELPED TO MAKE PIANOS

In spite of the warnings of history, we are rapidly dividing mankind into a staff of mental workers and an army of purely physical workers. The physical workers are becoming more and more automatic with the sure result that their minds are becoming more and more lethargic. The work itself is not character-building; on the contrary, it is repressive, and when self-expression comes, it is hardly energizing mentally.

It should be noted that where the work is done under conditions which out interfering with their work, without interfering with their work, the rating is much higher than where such is not the case. When we walk, our habit calls control the action, but we can walk and think at the same time. This holds, of course, in automatic occupations. If the motions are not too rhythmic, both of the hand and the machine, and conversation is permitted and encouraged, the work is not nearly so repressive. In a certain mill, employing girls at strictly automatic work, the employees were placed facing one way, so that one operative looked upon the back of another; between adjacent operatives was a small partition. This mill had to replenish its entire force each year. This was changed to a round-table plan, which encouraged conversation. After this, the losses were normal.

In a certain piano factory a number of girls were employed to assemble the mechanism which transmits action to the strings when the key is struck. Each girl attached a piece and was paid on the piece-work plan.

These employees were the most discontented in the firm, and were constantly shifting to other occupations. Various means—such as rest rooms and decorated surroundings—were tried without success. As a last resort, the foreman got a fine big Maine cat and placed it in the rooms one morning, before the girls arrived. This solved the trouble completely. The cat compelled rest periods, for every now and then it would jump into a girl's lap and take her attention from her work for a few moments, and in this way relieved the tension of the high speed and permitted the elimination of fatigue poisons at irregular but sufficiently frequent intervals. Every girl planned at home to bring something in her lunch basket for the cat to eat. When girls left this firm and went elsewhere, where there was no cat, they quickly returned. Production increased and peace reigned. The commercializing of a woman's home instinct for a cat probably energized the work 10 per cent. It was found also that the introduction of the cat began to arouse an interest in the other betterment plans, which had originally failed.—Herman Schneider, in "Factory."

A. B. Sommers, a dry goods merchant from Conyers, Ga., was one of the prominent visitors who registered Tuesday. Mr. Sommers has been coming to Atlanta on his buying trips some time and stated that he wouldn't miss a convention for anything.

The Dancing Mania.

(Medical Times.) The dancing epidemic which the country is witnessing recalls in some respects the dancing mania of the middle ages, which has been frequently discussed in the literature of neurological medicine. The ragtime and turkey trot mania appear to be contagious in much the same way that the medieval were. They are alike also in respect to widespread prevalence, the populations of whole continents being affected. These neurotic phenomena have been ascribed to widespread neurasthenia, due to unrest and other pathological social conditions. These and the native determination to be amused that characterizes the masses, together with the peculiar influence of a type of "music" which seems to set up characteristic motor reactions, account for the specially hypnotized class which may be observed in action day and night almost anywhere in the country. This class illustrates all the principles laid down by M. Le Bon, that authority on the psychology of the crowd. Then it has been pointed out that many ragtime tunes are versions of negro revival hymns, which perhaps introduces an element of quasi-religious emotionalism and also recalls the interesting fact that dancing has always been connected with religion, especially Pagan religion. The instinct to dance is a very primitive one, and through the dance certain emotions find outlet and expression. There is a normal and an abnormal phase to the subject, however, and we are inclined to think that it is the latter that finds its culmination in ragtime and trotting.

Way to Peace.

(From The Washington Star.) About the only way the Balkan imbroglio can be ended will be for everybody concerned to get edged simultaneously.

Are shorthand writing and note taking doomed to courts of justice? An Australian judge has just declared: "I believe the day is not far distant when the phonograph will be regularly used to take down evidence."

SHOW CASES—DISPLAY FIXTURES

We have a big stock of Show Cases and a complete line of display and window fixtures. Buy now while prices are low. Higher prices in force very soon. : : : : : : : : : :

ATLANTA SHOW CASE COMPANY
Tabernacle Place At Junction Marietta and Walton Sts.

Convention Speaker



TANCEY HILL, of Montezuma, Ga., visiting merchant who is taking active part in the convention.

CHIEF HANDSHAKER



WILLIAM L. PERCY, of Dobbs & Wey Co., extending the right hand of fellowship to the incoming delegates.

A Visiting Merchant



W. A. FLORENCE, Leading dry goods merchant of Marietta, Ga.

Merchants Enjoy Yourselves!

A PARISIAN RESTAURANT
CAFE DENECHAND
IN THE HEART OF BUSINESS ATLANTA
9 Walton Street
Just off Peachtree
Good Eating
Good Music
Good Times
Cabaret 8 to 12 P. M.
"You Are Invited."

City Salesman Warman, of the Ragan-Malone company, stated last night that his house was very well satisfied with results so far. They have sold a large number of bills and are anticipating a record-breaking convention from their individual standpoint at least.

C. S. Shiflett, city salesman with the Ridley-Williamson-Wyatt company, is a busy man at the auditorium. He is their representative there, and is proving an indefatigable handshaker. He sold two opening bills last week, by the way. Going some.

Norman Johnson, editor of The Merchants Journal and Commerce, of Lynchburg, Va., was one of the many

visitors who registered at the sample room of N. K. Smith, the shoe man, at 605 Kimball house, yesterday.

TYPEWRITERS FACTORY REBUILT
SUMMER BARGAINS
Our entire stock is offered at below list prices for the summer only. All trade-marked and guaranteed for one year like new machines. Buy NOW and save as much as \$15.
Special discount to visiting merchants during convention week.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
48 North Pryor St. Phone Main 3226.

AN AGE OF SPECIALIZING

The tendency of modern thought and business methods is to specialize, and thus get the benefit of concentrated brain power, that cannot be obtained in a general distribution of thought over many lines.

A Surgeon does not treat medical cases, an Oculist does not operate for appendicitis, but each concentrates on his particular line, and the results are shown in the marvelous strides in knowledge in this generation, when compared with any and all others.

SO IN BUSINESS

A man concentrates his attention and ability on one line, and becomes an expert, accomplishes things that were not considered possible in the old days of generalization.

And in this you find the reason that Floyd, Lehman & Co., whose Wholesale Notion House is located at 62-64 West Mitchell St. and who have a sample room, 106 Kimball House, are pleasing their trade so highly.

They are specializing on Notions, which includes White Goods, Linens, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, and are doing it well.

Visiting merchants will find it interesting to look over this line.

Visiting Merchants INSPECT OUR PLANT

We welcome you to the largest--cleanest--most modern--Cracker and Candy-Manufacturing Plant in the entire South.

There is quite a bit of information and a fine object lesson in sanitation and efficiency to be gained by calling and going with us from cellar to garret.

Frank E. Block Co. Manufacturers

Kennesaw Biscuit--the perfect Soda Cracker baked in Atlanta---Always Fresh.

Block's Chocolates--the triumph of perfection in Candy making.

There Are Two Sure Ways to Get That Job--Answer Constitution Want Ads or Advertise Yourself--But You Must Act NOW

A B C of Atlanta

A DAM SCHAAP PIANO. Reconditioned 1912. The most beautiful design. Warranted for 10 years. Increased by thousands of satisfied customers and dealers. W. F. Madison, 804 representative, 622 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

BROWN & CO. COCHISE FURNITURE CO. Reconditioned and repaired. Our prices are lower than you will expect to pay. Open at 1000 1/2 South Broad street.

CATHARTIC STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO. We move, store, pack and ship household goods exclusively. 1441 1/2 Madison avenue. Main 1409-3510. Atlanta 1422.

DISINFECTANTS at this season of the year are essential. Use C. N. Disinfectant, 100-250 and 500 and 1000. Atlanta, Ga.

EAST VIRGINIA'S HARBOR and Brunette. Show. When your cook fails to show up these hot days, telephone Verner; he's got it. 2 South Broad street. Bath, phone 100.

GOOD SHOE REPAIRING while you wait. Bell phone 5428. Atlanta Shoe Company, 25 West Alabama street.

HATS--Wood's 100 best made. Wood's 100 best made. 100 West Mitchell street.

I AM now doing the best shop repairing in the city. Fourth Street Shoe Shop, 6 South Fourth street.

JEST call 500 either phone to have your plumbing repaired. Robert Plumbing Co., 1445 East Hunter street.

MILL & CLOSE Transfer, packing and storage. Office, 1000 1/2 South Broad street. Bell phone 154-J. Atlanta 1443.

NOTHING better in town than Canton's. For Shirts and Suits, also serving 250-250. 1712 East Atlanta street.

OLYKE, gun and safe expert for Atlanta. C. C. Dowling, Main office 2012 Atlanta street. Home office 1000 1/2 South Broad street.

PRATTIS & PEPPIERS, cigars, ice cream and soft drinks. 17 South Broad street. Both phones 4508. Phone orders delivered.

QUALITY in our goods. We carry a complete line of seeds, plants and flowers. Now is the time to beautify your yards. Mr. Miller Brothers, 12 South Broad street.

RUNS BY INNINGS. Southern League in detail. "Columbus" 17 Peachtree street.

SEE J. M. QUICK, of Rockwood Improvement Company, before you get your papering done. Prices are reasonable, satisfaction is guaranteed. 11 South Forsyth street. Main 497. Atlanta 322.

THINK before acting. Let Prichard Brown make a bid on your house. Special trains and exclusive ships. July 10th and August 10th, to Great Lakes, Canada, Mexico and eastern states. For book, call J. P. McFarland, 1624 Atlanta street.

XTRA lunch served with Spring's Biscuits. 1000 1/2 South Broad street. Phone 1000.

YOU call Atlanta 88 or Main 2505-J to have your dead animal hauled free of charge.

AUTOMOBILES.

FOR SALE.

LATEST 1913 model Columbus 4-passenger Electric Coupe, the \$2,675 car, been run seven hundred miles. Will sell for \$2,000, with guarantee same as new car. This is your chance to save some money.

The Firestone-Columbus Sou. Co.
Ivy 4177. 45-47 Auburn Ave.

AUTO DIRECTORY

Atlanta and Vicinity, 1913

CONTAINING route and readings of the recognized town leaving Atlanta, Georgia, lists regulating and ratings of machines, and the road, city of Atlanta, ordinance also registration number, owner's name, address and make of car in summer. Order 100 copies and 500 copies, price 50 cents. You need this book.

AUTO REGISTER CO.
414 Temple Court, Atlanta.
Phone M. 331.

OXYGEN-ACETYLENE WELDING

"IT STOPS THE METAL PIPE."
BUT THIS PROCESS DOESN'T STOP THINGS TOGETHER. IT MELTS THE METAL AT THE CRACK OR LEAK AND RUNS IT IN. We weld any thing made of any kind of metal. Nothing too small or too large.

ATLANTA WELDING CO.
Bell Phone Ivy 5367. 74 Ivy St.

BEFORE YOU BUY

1913 HUMPHREY TOURING CAR, looks and runs like new, at a sacrifice.
824 N. E. 1912 Fordor Humphrey touring car, \$475.

1912 5-PASSENGER Fordor Overland.
5-PASSENGER Model T Ford, \$250.

1913 5-PASSENGER Fordor.
42-ROSE POWER CYCLOPS, \$1,250.

4 WALTON ST., NEAR PEACHTREE.

OWNERS' AUTO REPAIR CO.

16 W. HARRIS. IVY 7894-J.

Don't continue to be "stung."

Get our quotations. All work handled promptly by best mechanics and strictly guaranteed.

CAMP CLEANS CARBON

CORRECT.
IT IS NO FAKE.
OUR EXPERIENCE PROMPTED US TO INSTALL THIS CARBON CLEANING.

CAMP MACHINE SHOP
275 Marietta St.

AUTOMOBILES

REPAINTED

TOPS recovered and repaired. Wheels, axles and springs repaired. High-grade work at reasonable prices.

JOHN M. SMITH
120-122-124 AUBURN AVE.

COLUMBIA AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

275 EUGENIE AVE.

LARGEST exclusive dealers of used cars in the south; over 40 always on hand at prices from \$100 to \$1,000. Write for monthly catalogue.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING

MACHINE parts of all kinds accurately restored and guaranteed. A trial will convince you of all its economy. A trial will convince you of all its economy.

METAL WELDING CO.
80 Garrett St. Phone Main 3013.

Carbon in Your Cylinder?

RIDDELL BROS.

Will remove it without disturbing any adjustments and at a low price. Come and see the new OXYGEN METHOD. 10-18 East Mitchell St.

SOUTHERN

AUTO AND EQUIPMENT CO.

62 SOUTH FORTY-SETH ST.

STUDEBAKER

7-PASSENGER touring car, in fine condition. Fully equipped, an excellent car for rent service. Special price, \$650.

BUICK MOTOR CO. 241 Peachtree St., ATLANTA.

\$2,400 WILL buy a brand-new V. A. Baker Electric Coupe, 4-passenger, 1913 model. This is \$400 less than these cars sell for and \$800 will buy a new 5-passenger Buick Model 1913 touring car, fully equipped. For full particulars phone Ivy 6801.

GUARANTEED rebuilt cars for sale. Locomobile Co. of America, 459 Peachtree st.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE.

I WILL exchange my equity in two beautiful Buick cars for 1913 Buick, near car line; all improvements down and paid for. Elevated, shade trees, for up-to-date automobile. Ask for Mr. Barrett, Ivy 5022.

NORTON VULCANIZING & TIRE CO.

VULCANIZING and all kinds of work. Phone Bell Ivy 3025. Atlanta 1303. 54 Ivy street.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRERS

Call and see **TRAVIS & JONES.**
Ivy 4532. 26 Johns street.

BANKRUPT SALE

We are closing out bankrupt auto automobile accessories and supplies at greatly reduced prices for cash. Masonic Temple building, 216 Peachtree.

HIGH-CLASS VULCANIZING

\$2.50 a tire. Retreaded. 4510 1/2 Peachtree. 200 to 1000 tires. Original price \$1.50 to \$2.00. Will sell very cheap. 1000 1/2 South Broad street. Constitution, No. 31942.

SOUTHERN RUBBER CO.

62 SOUTH FORTY-SETH ST.

WINDSHIELDS

RADIATORS, Windshields, repaired as good as new. Mfg. all kinds sheet metal work. Warwick Sheet Metal Company, 248 Edgewood.

WARD & THOMPSON

Now located at 175 S. FORTY-SETH ST. WE HAVE NOW PREPARED TO DO YOUR AUTO-MOBILE WORK. FORKS A SPECIALTY. MAIN 864.

DOBBS TIRE REPAIR CO.

WE REPAIR AND SELL ALL MAKES OF TIRES. 226 PEACHTREE ST. PHONE IVY 5646.

DIXIE GARAGE

AUTO SUPPLIES. Repairs by expert mechanics. Call for wash and polish your car. S. 10, 12, 14 East Main street. Ivy 1119.

POP SALE--A White 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car, at lowest price. Money advanced to dealer's credit. See Mr. D. H. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA RADIATOR CO.

Automobile Radiator Work Exclusively. Atlanta Phone 2816. 70 Ivy St.

NEW HUMPHREY "22," with speedometer and complete equipment. Used only a short time. Price, \$575 cash. H. N. Cowling, 12 N. Forsyth street.

1912 D-M-F. A-No. 1 condition, for quick sale. \$175. See W. F. Foster, care F. B. Stacey Co. For SALE--Lender automobile at a sacrifice. Apply to Box 184, or Bell phone 1328-L.

MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES

BARBARIN in second-hand 12 and 15 models. All makes. Geo. Castle, 62 North Pryor, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PLENTY of 6 and 7 per cent money to lend on improved property, either straight or monthly plan. Also for purchase money notes. Foster & Robson, 11 Edgewood Avenue.

LOANS \$25.00 AND UP

On Furniture, Pianos or Indorsed Notes.

AT RATES determined by the laws of the state. Our easy payment plan allows you to pay us back to suit your income. We also protect you from publicity, and extend every courtesy to make the carrying of a loan satisfactory to you in every way.

GUARANTEE LOAN CO.

Room 318 Atlanta National Bank Bldg., Bell Phone Main 440.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS

TO LEND ON ATLANTA home or business property, at low rates. Money advanced to lender's credit. Write or call.

S. W. CARSON,

24 SOUTH BROAD STREET

LOANS--Money to lend on Atlanta real estate, from \$2,000 to \$10,000. 6 per cent. \$2,000 to \$10,000 at 8 per cent. \$10,000 to \$20,000 at 9 per cent. \$20,000 to \$50,000 at 10 per cent. \$50,000 to \$100,000 at 11 per cent. \$100,000 to \$200,000 at 12 per cent. \$200,000 to \$500,000 at 13 per cent. \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 at 14 per cent. \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 at 15 per cent. \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 at 16 per cent. \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 at 17 per cent. \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 at 18 per cent. \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000 at 19 per cent. \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 at 20 per cent. \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 at 21 per cent. \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000 at 22 per cent. \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 at 23 per cent. \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 at 24 per cent. \$2,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 at 25 per cent. \$5,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 at 26 per cent. \$10,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000 at 27 per cent. \$20,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000 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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

W. A. FOSTER & RAYMOND ROBSON

Bell Phones 1031-1032. 11 EDGEWOOD AVE. Atlanta Phone 1381.

FOR RENT

21-r. h. 124 La Fayette... \$40.00
10-r. h. 48 West End ave... 45.00
10-r. h. 39 Inman circle... 75.00
10-r. h. 210 Angler ave... 45.00
10-r. h. 5 Leffler... 25.00
10-r. h. 630 N. Boulevard... 20.00
10-r. h. 154 Greenwood... 20.00
10-r. h. 30 E. Seventeenth... 75.00
10-r. h. 314 Williams... 50.00
10-r. h. 509 Washington... 50.00
10-r. h. 69 Oak st... 40.00
10-r. h. 17 Jones ave... 17.50
10-r. h. 399 Capitol... 35.00
10-r. h. 94 Highland... 45.00
10-r. h. 114 Leffler... 42.00
10-r. h. 105 W. Harris... 60.00
10-r. h. 701 N. Boulevard... 75.00
10-r. h. 358 Capitol... 35.00
10-r. h. 153 Crumley... 22.50
10-r. h. 25 Colquhoun... 40.00
10-r. h. 29 Gordon ave... 40.00
10-r. h. 509 Central... 25.00
10-r. h. 86 Bedford... 35.00
10-r. h. 145 Paulk... 21.00
10-r. h. 145 Summit... 31.50
10-r. h. 45 Austin... 40.00
10-r. h. 55 E. Howard... 35.00
10-r. h. 176 Oak st... 30.00
10-r. h. 132 Whitehall terrace... 18.00
These are very attractive places. Come down and let us show them to you.

FOR SALE

WE HAVE LISTED with us, on several of Atlanta's very best north side streets, a number of beautiful, modern, up-to-date in every respect, 8, 9 and 10-room residences, that we know will appeal to the most careful and exacting buyer. You can be suited absolutely in house, location, price and terms. It will be my pleasure to show you. See Mr. Eves.

WE HAVE some lovely grove and open tracts of land at Decatur, from 5 to 10 acres, and ranging in price from \$250 to \$500 per acre. Come out and buy 5 acres, and have a little farm. See Mr. Eves.

ON BOULEVARD DRIVE, in prettiest block in Kirtland, fronting the car line, attractive and well-built home of 6 rooms and sleeping porch. All conveniences. Dandy lot, 100x200 feet. Splendid oak shade, \$1,350, on attractive terms. This is the best buy in this rapidly-growing section. See Mr. Eves.

ON SUNSET AVENUE, between Simpson and Thurmond, a 5-room home; lot 45x130 to alley. Convenient to river and city conveniences. Only \$2,350. Terms. See Mr. White.

ON EAST NINTH STREET, we have a modern home of 8 large rooms; hardwood floors; furniture, pretty fixtures. Interior is finished in hardwood. This place is worth more, but the owner has instructed us to sell, so we are placing a price of \$8,750, on terms, for a quick sale. See Mr. Martin.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

ATTENTION, PROPERTY OWNERS

WE ARE HAVING an exceedingly large demand for houses of every description, particularly high-class houses on the north side.

Whatever you may have vacant, or expect to have vacated by September 1, give us the opportunity of filling them with good tenants. We have a long list of customers now waiting to be supplied by September 1. Yours may be just the place. Call by and let us tell you how we handle property for our landlords. You will be satisfied.

G. R. MOORE & CO.

116 LOBBY CANDLER BUILDING.

IVY 4978.

ATLANTA 2483.

EDWIN L. HARLING

REAL ESTATE 22 EAST ALABAMA STREET. BOTH PHONES 1287.

WEST END COTTAGE—On one of the best streets in West End, we offer a modern 6-room cottage, east front lot, with every convenience for \$2,750; \$100 cash, \$20 per month for the balance. Look at this place and you will quit paying rent.

BUILDING LOT—On Wellington street, in West End, near Gordon street, we offer a lot 50x200, with an east front, plenty of shade, all improvements down and paid for, for \$1,850. This is one of the cheapest lots in West End for the price. Take it up with us at once if interested.

NORTH SIDE BUNGALOW—In the Druid Hills section, near Highland avenue, we have a new 6-room bungalow-bungalow, sleeping porch, oak floors, lot 50x150, that we will sell for \$5,000 on good terms. This is a bungalow you can not afford to overlook if you are in the market for a home. Let us show it to you at once.

WEST END BUNGALOWS—In West End Park we have two new, 6-room bungalows that are the most complete we have seen. We are offering these for a quick sale for \$4,500. Let us show them to you at once as they are constructed so as to please the most exacting person. They are worth \$5,700. Our price is for a quick sale.

HOME OR INVESTMENT

HAVE A 5-room and bath cottage at 24 Kennedy street; in a good white neighborhood; on car line; close to the center of the city. Can sell on easy terms. No loan to assume. A bargain at \$1,500.

See LIEBMAN

REAL ESTATE AND RENTING, 17 WALTON STREET.

SOUTH GEORGIA FARM

RIGHT AT SYLVESTER, the county seat of Worth county, and one of the most thriving little cities in South Georgia, we have a farm of 490 acres that we are very anxious to dispose of. Other land of the same character in this vicinity is selling readily at \$25.00 and \$30.00 per acre. Our price on this tract is \$11.00 per acre.

FINCHER & MARRIOTT

JAMES H. REYNOLDS, Sales Manager.

PHONE IVY 5213.

1520 CANDLER BUILDING.

FOR SALE

WITHIN seven miles of the city we offer a dandy little truck, dairy and chicken farm, consisting of thirty-three acres. The land lies well; good pasture and plenty of running water. Improvements consist of good 7-room house and all necessary barns and outbuildings. It is near proposed car line. Price, \$4,000, on terms of half cash, balance in one, two, three and four years, if desired. See Mr. WRIGHT.

TURMAN, BLACK & CALHOUN

203 EMPIRE BUILDING

GRAHAM & MERK

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING

319 Empire Bldg. Main 4376.

PEACHTREE ROAD ACREAGE

OWNER is forced to sell. This property is near where the Oglethorpe University will locate, and will advance very fast. If you have ever been in the notion to invest in north side acreage this is the chance of your LIFE. This can be arranged on easy terms. No information about this property will be given over the phone. Call and see us.

R. W. PARRIS and W. M. JEFFERIES, Salesmen.

L. O. TURNER CO.

MAIN 5202. 1217 ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK. COOPER STREET, near Glenn street, 4-room cottage on 40-foot lot, facing east, \$1,500. Terms to suit.

VANNOY STREET, near South Decatur car line, 4-room and hall cottage, lot 60x157, facing east. No loan. Price, \$1,250. Terms to suit.

DECATUR, GA., on Adams street, 6-room bungalow, new, close to car, for \$3,500. Terms.

ELMIRA PLACE vacant lots that are cheap. Terms easy.

VACANT LOTS (5) in a bunch; block of new North avenue school, \$1,000 each. Title sidewalks down.

SALESMEN: JOHN WESLEY COOPER, H. C. BLAKE.

Fulton County Home Builders

WE'LL FINANCE your building idea. We'll help you secure or pay for the lot you select; we'll draw your plans; we'll build the house. We'll then meet your reasonable requirements for repayment. We are building for scores of others—why not for you?

WE ARE BUILDING a 1 class of houses, small and large bungalows and palatial residences. Our different inspectors, with their respective foremen and mechanics, are each qualified for their special class of building. Let us show you.

Fulton County Home Builders

E. C. CALLAWAY, President. J. W. WILLS, Secretary.
BENJ. PADGETT, JR., Superintendent of Construction.
629-30 CANDLER BUILDING. PHONE IVY 4674.

\$25 CASH, \$25 PER MONTH

WE ARE offering you a new 6-room bungalow, sewer, water and electric lights. Within one-half block of car line and convenient to schools.

HARPER REALTY CO.

717 THIRD NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

Bell Phone Ivy 4286.

Atlanta Phone 672.

THE R. E. EASTERLIN

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING COMPANY

Hallman Building, 70% PEACHTREE. Phone: Ivy 4797-L.

Southern Railway Agents Gather in Atlanta



Railway men photographed at the Georgian Terrace, where they are holding convention.

Agents of the Southern railway at the hundred largest stations on the lines of the big system are in session at the Georgian Terrace for a three-day convention, this being the fifteenth annual gathering and the first time their association has met in Atlanta since the meeting at which it was organized. At the opening session Wednesday the agents were extended a welcome to Atlanta by Mayor James G. Woodward and President Wilbur L. Moore, of the Atlanta chamber of commerce. President C.

G. Walker responded to the addresses of welcome and expressed the pleasure of the Southern railway agents at meeting in Atlanta.

In addition to the agents who make up the association a number of prominent Southern railway officials are in attendance, among them G. W. Taylor, general superintendent of transportation, Washington; W. H. Gatchell, superintendent of agencies, Washington; E. H. Shaw, assistant freight traffic manager, Atlanta; L. L. Graves, coal freight agent, Atlanta; R. B. Pogram, general freight agent,

Charleston; H. H. Loughton, auditor, Washington; J. A. Robinson, auditor freight accounts, Washington; T. L. Shelton, auditor of station accounts, Washington; J. A. Baumgardner, assistant freight claim agent, Washington; E. R. Oliver, assistant general freight agent, Louisville, and L. L. McCleskey, assistant general freight agent, Atlanta.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock the members of the association were the guests of the Southern Railway Freight Agent L. L. McCleskey presided.

ATLANTA'S STRIDES

FROM DAY TO DAY

Continued From Page Fourteen.

\$10,000—West End Bank to A. L. Bartlett, lot 50x200 feet, north side West Peachtree street, 150 feet north of Twelfth street, July 30.

\$7,000—A. D. Thompson et al. to Bruce Bunker, lot 73x100 feet, southwest corner of Orme and South Moreland avenues, August 5.

Administrators' Deeds.
\$255—J. B. Crawford et al. the administrators, to Jacob Spilberger, lot 50x150 feet, west side Cherry street, 170 feet south of Wood avenue. Also lot 50x150 feet, west side Cherry street, one-fourth foot south of Wood avenue, November 13, 1912.

To show ownership of heirs, etc. Estate of John A. Eldon (by administrators), to Mamie A. Eldon, et al., lot 123x105 feet west side East Point street, 884 feet north of East Point street, also 3 acres on west side East Point street, 533 feet north of U. S. Barre property, also lot 150x800 feet west side East Point street, 383 feet northeast of Fort McPherson, also lot 43x151 feet southeast side Campbellton road, 664 feet southwest of Lee street, also lot 190x200 feet south side Irwin street, 15 feet west of Jackson street, also lot 60x200 feet south side Wood avenue, 200 feet east of Hill street, July 15.

\$140—Mary E. Madden et al. (by administrators), to Mrs. Lattie Boydman, lot 50x100 feet west side Connally avenue, 30 feet from U. S. Barre property, August 6.

Deeds to Secure Debt.
\$150—John J. Humphrey to John A. Bailey, lot 100x350 feet on Dunwoody road, in land lot 40, Seventeenth district, adjoining Orr, July 30.

\$200—Delph Walker to Merchants and Mechanics' Bank and Trust Co., lot 50x125 feet on the east side of Waverly Way, 150 feet north of Euclid avenue, July 30.

\$1,117—William J. Hall et al. to A. C. Quill, lot 50x175 feet on the south side of Berne street, 1,105 feet east of South Boulevard, August 4.

\$714—P. Matheson to same, lot 61x200 feet on the west side of Ponce de Leon avenue, 10 feet west of Laveau street, August 5.

Loan Deeds.
\$2,000—W. Bruce Watts to Penn Mutual Life Insurance company, lot 43x135 feet north side Piedmont place, 494 feet west of Piedmont avenue, July 31.

\$4,500—Mrs. Gray to same, lot 04x140 feet, north side Peachtree Circle, being lot 2, block 13, of Anley Park, July 19.

\$1,100—H. L. Harper to same, lot 50x175 feet, north side Hill street, 210 feet west of South Boulevard, July 20.

\$1,200—J. N. Landers et al. to same, lot 51x175 feet, north side Battle Hill avenue, 153 feet east of Matthews street, August 1.

\$1,200—Same to same, lot 51x175 feet, north side Battle Hill avenue, 408 feet south of Matthews street, August 1.

\$10,000—Mrs. Marie M. Brenner to Penn Mutual Life Insurance company, lot 60x150 feet, southeast corner Briggs and Simpson streets, August 1.

\$880—Harvey Briggs to B. B. DeSham, lot 50x150 feet, southeast corner Millside avenue and Kelly street, July 27.

\$750—H. L. Harper to same, Virginia Dehorn, lot 50x150 feet, southeast corner South Boulevard and Bates street, July 24.

Quit-Claim Deeds.
\$1,400—M. N. Bradley to William M. Ennis, lot 50x200 feet on the west side of Park avenue, 150 feet west of Wood avenue, June 5.

\$1,200—J. Morgan to O. M. Wells, No. 22 Pence avenue, 32x150 feet, July 30.

\$5—H. N. Wilburn to same, same property, May 20.

\$1,202—Jacob H. Olson to same, No. 47 Stovall street, 54x183 feet, August 1.

Building Permits.
\$500—To Mrs. W. M. Levy, 174 St. Charles avenue, to build servant's house and garage; day work.

\$3,500—To Piedmont Driving club, Piedmont avenue, to make addition; Hard & Warren, contractors.

\$35—To Annie Walker, 631 North Ashby to repair; day work.

\$110—To Mrs. Van Dyke, 200 Lee, to build additional porch. G. W. Poole, contractor.

\$500—To James R. Gray, 144 Luckie, to repair; day work.

\$200—To P. E. Kelley, 9 Racine, to build bath room; A. D. Hamilton, contractor.

\$1,500—To Pie Poulos, Luckie and Tabernacle place, to remodel building; day work.

\$1,250—To R. H. Venable, Ponce de Leon, to build garage; day work.

\$1,800—To Pittman Construction company, 330 Kirkwood avenue, to build one-story frame dwelling; day work.

\$1,800—To Pittman Construction company, 343 Kirkwood avenue, to build one-story frame dwelling; day work.

\$1,800—To Pittman Construction company, 347 Kirkwood avenue, to build one-story frame dwelling; day work.

\$50—To McX. Ellis, 72 Flora, to build bath room; day work.

\$12—To Charles M. Flood, 50 Fort, to build bath room; day work.

\$120—To E. E. Sells, 336 Marietta, to demolish building; day work.

\$25—To Fulton Market company, to erect tank; day work.

PHONE GIRL STRIKERS

CALL ON LEGISLATURE

St. Louis, August 6.—The strike investigation committee of the lower branch of the municipal assembly was again called on tonight to act in the local telephone strike, a settlement of which was announced by Bell Telephone company officials and labor leaders yesterday.

Edwin Wood, secretary of the executive board of the local electrical workers' union, in asking a conference with the house committee, declared the telephone company was making unfair discrimination in taking back striking telephone operators.

General Manager Hise, of the telephone company, said tonight he would welcome an investigation. He said he would keep all his promises to the girls, but it would take a week to arrange for their return.

A committee of three telephone girls and three of the striking maintenance men in joint conference with local No. 1, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers tonight approved of the settlement arranged by the latter body yesterday.

NABBED FOR LEAVING

WIFE AND BOARD BILL

Eufaula, Ala., August 6.—(Special.) Walter Johnson, alias Walter Clayton, was taken into custody today at Albany, Ga., by Deputy Sheriff Will Teal, of this county, on warrants charging him with wife desertion and skipping a board bill at Clayton, this county.

According to the officer's statement, Johnson spent a month in Clayton, working as a palmer, and during that time married Miss Lena Culpepper, sister-in-law of Circuit Court Clerk Cox. Two weeks later he deserted his bride of a fortnight, jumped a month's hotel bill, came to Eufaula and had not been heard of until a few days ago, when the Barbour county authorities located him at Albany. According to Sheriff Teal, Johnson has been married several times and has deserted all his wives.

FIRE DESTROYS SMITHY

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Woodstock, Ga., August 6.—(Special.) From 8 o'clock until 10 last night, during the worst electric storm ever witnessed here, lightning struck J. T. Wright's blacksmith shop and corn mill building setting it on fire. It was burned to the ground during a heavy rain. J. M. Dobb's undertaking establishment was in the same building and all of his funeral supplies were destroyed. Neither of the men carried any insurance. The loss is estimated at \$3,500.

MRS. HEARD AND SON

BURIED AT VIENNA

Vienna, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Mrs. Julius P. Heard, Jr., and her little son, Linden, killed yesterday when their automobile was struck by a train on a crossing near McDonough, were buried here this afternoon, following funeral services at the Vienna Baptist church. An immense crowd from this and other counties was in attendance.

Girl Hit by Auto.

A small girl was run down by an automobile driven by Lewis Carhart on Whitehall street near Hunter street Wednesday morning. The girl refused to give her name, after being taken to a nearby drug store, where it was found that her injuries were not serious, and no arrests were made.

Primary at Dawson.

Dawson, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—At a municipal primary held here today for three aldermen, the following well-known citizens were elected to oppose: S. A. Brim, J. S. Lowry and J. D. Weaver.

Gonzales Reaches Havana.

Havana, August 6.—William R. Gonzales, of Columbia, S. C., the new American minister to Cuba, arrived here today and was greeted by many Cuban officials and the staff of the legation. Mr. Gonzales will probably present his credentials to President Manocal next Friday.

WOMEN JURORS BARRED

IN "WHITE SLAVE" CASE

San Francisco, August 6.—Maury I. Diggs, the young Sacramento architect whose elopement to Reno, Nev., with Miss Martha Warrington in company with Drew Cammeltt and Lola Norris, precipitated a nation-wide scandal, sat behind his attorneys in the United States district court today in his usual faultless attire facing the charge of violating the Mann white slave act.

When court opened eleven jurors, mostly men with grown boys and girls temporarily passed yesterday, were in the box. None of the defense's ten peremptory challenges had been exercised.

Drew Cammeltt also sat with Diggs and the attorneys who are conducting the defense.

No Women Jurors Wanted.
Among the scores of spectators yesterday there were only three women. It developed after the United States marshal had called loudly through the corridors for "B. E. Donaldson and 'N. J. Abbott,' that the two missing veniremen were women.

"It is just as well," said Judge Van Fleet. "No women would be accepted as jurors in this court."

It was rumored in the courtroom today that the wives of Diggs and Cammeltt would sit beside them when the taking of testimony begins.

Attorneys for both sides inquired particularly into the family life of the veniremen yesterday, the unfailing questions being:

"Are you married?"

"How many children have you?"

"How old are they?" and "Are they boys or girls?"

The courtroom was crowded to capacity. Only four women were among the spectators. Judge Van Fleet forbade photographs to be taken in court.

Speedy Trial Likely.
When court adjourned it seemed certain that a jury would be empaneled tomorrow and attorneys are predicting that all the evidence would be in by Friday evening.

Eleven men were in the box, but the first venire had been exhausted, and it was necessary to send out a call for a special venire of twenty talesmen.

Just before the venire was exhausted Matt I. Sullivan announced that the government was ready to accept the twelve men then in the box, and would exercise no further challenges, but the defense interposed its right to challenge and it became necessary to adjourn court while the call for another venire was out.

Thus far there has been no indication in the examination of talesmen of the tactics to be pursued by the defense.

Under the ruling of Judge Van Fleet the questions have been made as brief and as plain as possible. Several of the counsel were cautioned that if a juror seemed honestly desirous to give the defendant a fair trial, there was nothing wrong in that, but that if into statements appearing to give him an attitude not his own.

Both the government and defense will submit in writing to the court tomorrow their views of the law as it should be presented to the jury, after the evidence is in, when the judge makes his charge.

DR. J. T. GAULT

Specialist in diseases of men. 224 S. Broad St., Room 32 Inman building, Atlanta, Georgia.

For the past nine years I have been located in Atlanta and have devoted my entire time and attention to the treating and curing of those diseases peculiar to men and desire none but conscientious treatment for your case, on a thorough examination and all transactions are satisfactory and confidential. I am successor to Dr. Halstead & Company, so long established in Atlanta. Office hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 7. Sunday, 10 to 12 o'clock only.

AFTER 27 YEARS IN BED DEATH RELIEVES HIM

His Joints Ossified, Lockhart
Had Long Prayed for
the End.

Wellington, Mo., August 6.—Thomas E. Lockhart, after spending twenty-seven years in bed, virtually in one

Lockhart's joints were ossified so that the only movements of the body he could make were a shrugging of the right shoulder and the middle joints of two fingers on the right hand. With this shoulder and finger movement Lockhart had written an autobiographical book which brought him funds sufficient to purchase the home here in which he died and to pay for a nurse to care for him constantly.

Mortgage Money

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Loans---\$1,000
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Farms considered,
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urchase and sale of cotton and cotton
attention and liberal terms given for
livery. Correspondence invited.

LOBBY "PRODDED" FOES IN CONGRESS

Emery Relates How His Employers Threatened Legislators—Kept Track of Records of Congressmen.

Washington, August 6.—How the National Association of Manufacturers "prodded" members of congress to support legislation that would have destroyed the interests of the house lobby committee today by James A. Emery, general counsel for the association. Emery was the principal witness of the day before the lobby investigators on both sides of the capitol. He began a preliminary statement to the senate committee of the objects and aims of the association, and on the house side he concluded the identification of the two hundred letters called from the organization's file by the committee.

Discussing the political activities of the association, Emery said that the body itself did not engineer congressional campaigns. The association kept track of the records of congressmen, he added, and when the time for their re-election came notified its members in the individual districts and the campaign work was done by the local members.

How Bartholdi Was "Prodded."
A letter written by Emery to F. C. Schwedman, secretary of the president of the National Association of Manufacturers in 1910, commented on the fact that Congressman Bartholdi was very "effectually prodded from St. Louis" in connection with a vote on proposition to exempt labor unions from prosecution under the Sherman law.

Emery, in a letter to Schwedman, said: "I am glad to say that your man Bartholdi was very effectively prodded from St. Louis because he came to us and said that he would not only personally vote, but that he would do his best to get some other votes. I don't think he relished it, but he stood there and voted like a little man." Members of the committee conducted a rather lengthy examination to determine just what method of "prodding" was employed by the association. The witness explained that letters and telegrams were started from the constituents of the congressman sought to be influenced by communicating with the members of the association in the congressman's district.

Vigorous Protest Waged.
As an instance of this sort of activity there was introduced a telegram sent by Emery during the fight against this same labor union proposition in 1910, to A. W. Williams, of the Minnesota Employers' Association, in St. Paul, which urged him to "please get as vigorous a protest by wire as possible to Congressmen Davis, Nelson, Stevenson, Miller, of your state. All are supporting the higher amendment preventing enforcement of the Sherman law against labor organizations." Activities in relation to the Hughes amendment, the investigation of the Taylor shop management system by the house labor committee, the bill to allow the formation of unions among government employees and various other legislative propositions as well as the interest of the association in the presidential platform in 1908, were outlined in the letters presented today.

F. C. Schwedman, former Representative John W. Weeks, now senator from Massachusetts; Henry W. Towns, of a New York manufacturing firm, and others figured in the documents. One of the letters disclosed what Representative Willis characterized as "everlasting and eternal war" between the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Civic Federation. In a letter dated January 27, 1910, Mr. Schwedman wrote to John Kirby, president of the National Association of Manufacturers:

"May the continuation of your campaign bring about the thing which is most desirable at the present time in our economic situation, that is the downfall of the civic federation."

IN WEE SMA' HOURS THEY AUTO TO DAWSON AND GET KNOT TIED

Dawson, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Arriving here in the wee sma' hours last night with a party of congenial friends in two automobiles, Miss Ruby Mason, of Albany, and Mr. Leland S. Busby, of Cuthbert, secured a marriage license and routed up a parson, who made the two men and wife.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock the party proceeded to the home of Ordinary W. B. Chestnut. An accommodating official, on being awakened, went immediately to his office and issued the important document. The services of Rev. Dr. G. A. Ivey were secured and the marital vows were taken at the home of Hon. J. H. Whitehead, where Dr. and Mrs. Ivey reside. The bride party then went to Albany and the others returned to Cuthbert.

Tungsten filaments for commercial electric lamps are being made as small as eight thousandths of an inch in diameter.

PICTURE PLAYS

MONTGOMERY TODAY

"The Camera's Testimony."
Drama—Lubin.
"When a Woman Wastes."
Drama—(Pathe Play).
"Courage of the Commonplace."
Drama—(Pathe Play).
5c Hill 7:00 p. m.—10c Evenings.

VAUDETTE Today

"The Girl of the Cabaret"—(Than).
Featuring Franny Margaret Show.
"His Sister Lucile"—(American).
"Game of Pool"—(Keystone).
"Latest in Life Saving"—(Keystone).
All first-run, exclusive pictures.
JACK LANEY AND JOE COOMBS.

Lynch Theater

Come on and Hear
ART MILTON.
The One-String Marvel.
Today—Showing First Run Pictures.
Dragon—"The Ticket of Leave Man."

WORLD PRAISES LIVING MORE THAN DEAD NOW

More People Visit the Grave of Pasterur Than That of Napoleon, Says Witham.

"The man who lives for his country and not the man who dies for it is getting the praise and admiration of the world," declared W. S. Witham, Atlanta banker and churchman in an address on "Impressions of Zurich" at the Wesley Memorial church last night.

Mr. Witham attended the world's Sunday school convention as a delegate of which there were 2,800 representing 30,000,000 people in every section of the United States. He was interestingly on his tour through England and Germany.

"The convention was the echo of God's everlasting love," he said. "It was a wonderful gathering of men of all nations. It took two years to plan the program. I found big men at the convention—not altogether bishops and churchmen—but big men in business. There were two members of parliament, two lords and representatives of various nations."

Mr. Witham made the assertion that more people pay tribute at the grave of Pasterur than at the grave of Napoleon. He referred to Emperor William as a Christian, and declared that he is teaching the word of God.

Mr. Witham touched on the thrift of the Germans, declaring that in Hamburg and Berlin it seemed as though everyone was rich.

In London, he said, there appear to be but two people—King George and Len Broughton. Mr. Witham told a number of interesting incidents which came under his observation in the foggy city.

MORTUARY.

Mrs. T. W. Aycock.

Mrs. T. W. Aycock, 38 years of age, died at her residence, 101 Beattie avenue, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. She is survived by her husband, three sisters and four brothers. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

William Howard Inzer.

William Howard Inzer, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Inzer, died at a private sanitarium Wednesday afternoon. The body will be sent to Smyrna, Ga., this morning for funeral and interment.

J. L. Adair.

J. L. Adair, aged 54, who was struck by a street car Monday night on Marietta street, died yesterday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock at a private sanitarium. He is survived by his wife, two sons and three daughters. The body was sent to Dallas, Ga., for funeral and interment.

W. B. Herrington.

W. B. Herrington, 44 years of age, died at a private sanitarium Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock. He is survived by his wife. The body will be taken this morning to Duluth, Ga., for funeral and interment.

Sidney Dell.

Word was received in Atlanta yesterday of the death of Sidney Dell, one-time prominent Atlanta lawyer, in Glendale, Cal. Mr. Dell practiced at the Atlanta bar at the same time that President Wilson did and was interested in a number of prominent enterprises. Later he went west, where he continued his success.

Miss Margaret Tosse.

Miss Margaret Tosse, 21 years of age, died at a private sanitarium Wednesday afternoon. The body was taken to P. J. Bloomfield's funeral establishment, awaiting the arrival of her mother, Mrs. E. D. Danforth, of Cincinnati, when the funeral arrangements will be announced.

HIS WIFE A WAITRESS, HE SWALLOW'S POISON IN HER RESTAURANT.

Cleveland, Ohio, August 6.—Fred Fromuth, 39, said to be the son of Harmon Fromuth, auditor of the Pennsylvania railroad at Chicago, swallowed poison while seated in a restaurant here today. The police say that the act followed the discovery that his wife, from whom he had parted four weeks before, was working in the restaurant as a waitress. He was taken to a hospital, where his recovery is regarded as doubtful.

The Fromuths came here from Dayton, where they suffered heavily in the flood last March.

ATLANTA IS NAMED DEAD LETTER OFFICE

Washington, August 6.—"Dead letter sales," which have been an annual feature of Washington for years, were abolished today by Postmaster General Burleson. Hereafter all undeliverable third and fourth-class matter which has been sent heretofore to the office of dead letters, will go to the postoffice at the headquarters of the railway mail service of the division in which the matter is detained. There matter of manifest value will be held one week subject to reclamation and then sold at auction.

The fifteen postoffices which will handle the dead letter matter are Boston, New York, Washington, D. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Cleveland, Ohio; St. Paul, Minn.; Fort Worth, Texas; New Orleans, La.; Seattle, Wash.; Omaha, Neb., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fitzgerald's First Bale.

Fitzgerald, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Fitzgerald's first bale of cotton was not raised in Ben Hill county this year, but was shipped by express from Broxton. The bale weighed 324 pounds and was classed as middling. This is the earliest "first bale" ever received in Fitzgerald, but it is also the first time Ben Hill county has been "reaped." Dan D. Newburn, a prominent farmer near Broxton, carries the banner this year.

Banks Confirmed Postmaster.

Washington August 6.—(Special.)—The senate today confirmed the nomination of Gilbert B. Banks as postmaster at Waynesboro. Mr. Banks was recommended by Representative Edwards.

NO SECTIONALISM IN COTTON RATES

Southern Senators Resent the Charge by Lippitt About Tariff Revision—H. Smith Makes Vehement Denial.

Washington, August 6.—Senator Lippitt, Rhode Island, aroused democratic leaders of the senate to spirited replies today when, discussing the cotton schedule, he charged that it discriminated against New England in favor of the south and that it was flagrantly self-serving.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, vehemently denied the charge of sectionalism, declaring that the appeals of southern manufacturers for increased rates were unheeded by the finance committee. He called attention to the fact that the sub-committee which considered the cotton schedule was composed of Senator Johnson, of Missouri; Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, and himself; Senator Stone, of Missouri, referring to Senator Lippitt as a cotton manufacturer, remarked that the time had passed when representatives of the interests could write the tariff laws.

"Before the distinguished senator from Rhode Island graced this body with his official presence," said Senator Stone, "he was before the committee of the house and senate representing this very industry. It is not to the credit of our legislation of the past that the representatives of the cotton, wool and steel and other interests were permitted by the committee of congress actually to prepare the tariff schedules."

Entering upon Different Era.
"We are entering upon a different era. We desire, as far as possible, to subserve the well-being of the country, but the fact must be recognized that we have gone by the period when the interests can prepare their schedules. Doing that in the past has produced an economic condition which the business of the country has been placed in the hands of these men. Because of it the American people at the last election entered their vigorous protest."

"Assaults made upon this bill along that line, superficial, contemptuous, will have no effect in deterring us in changing the fixed purpose to make a tariff in the interest of American people."

Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, asked Senator Stone to name some of the monopolies referred to. "Perhaps," Senator Stone replied, "the senator would like me to mention the steel industry, the wool industry or the cotton mills of New England, whose stocks have sold at 200 or 300 per cent because of the enormous profits. I know that Senator Smith of Georgia, who took a prominent part in the subcommittee deliberations, gave it his very best consideration, but no man can come out of the training of the law, where he has never been accustomed to dealing with these mercantile questions, and in a few weeks become an expert maker of tariffs."

"I do believe that in the consideration of these schedules the gentlemen of the south have had the ear of the committee and the result is shown in this bill with the products of the south protected. I think they ought to be protected, but I also think some consideration should be given to the luxuries of the cotton trade made in New England."

No Enormous Profits.

Fifteen per cent duty for artistic fabrics of the northern cotton mills, Senator Lippitt asserted, was indefensible. The textile schedules of the bill he said, were the result of an incomplete mastery of the subject.

The senator denied that the textile industries of the country were enormously profitable. He said there was scarcely a mill in New England whose stock could be bought on a basis materially less than its reproduction cost.

Senator Lippitt proposed as a substitute for the cotton schedule the rates of the Dingley bill, less 20 per cent, which would leave the average duties of 30.4 per cent, as against the rates in the pending bill ranging from 7.1 to 30 per cent.

Further progress in consideration of the bill today, to meet the tariff schedule being practically completed.

TAX EQUALIZATION BILL IS PREPARED

Continued From Page One.

determine upon a third man, the governor of the state is called upon to appoint the third member from some county in the state, which is not affected by the returns.

The county boards are to consist of three members and will be a real effective board without jokers. The board is to see that all property is given in at its real value and is given more power than the board provided for in the Sheppard substitute in order that it may see that this is done.

Find Unreturned Property.

These boards are authorized to employ an agent to help them to round up or discover unreturned property and for whatever unreturned property is discovered by said agent he receive a commission of what he collects. In all cases it will be to the financial interest of the agents to discover unreturned property.

This morning the substitute will be sent to the state printer and the committee will probably meet again in order to perfect the measure and place of official "do pass" recommendation upon it. There is little doubt of the senate standing by its committee.

Sixteen Men Overcome.

New York, August 6.—Stupefying fumes of an explosive overcame sixteen men, killing one, and caused a panic among 100 others today on the Catskill aqueduct, 700 feet under the streets of downtown New York. The sixteen affected were dragged unconscious to a shaft and brought to the surface in a lift. Meanwhile an alarm was spread through the tunnel and 100 laborers made a frantic rush for the shaft, where they fought for places in the lift.

KILLED WIFE'S AFFINITY; IS ACQUITTED BY JURY

Lathrop George, Who Shot McClellan in Wife's Bedroom, Pleads Self-Defense.

Savannah, Ga., August 6.—(Special.) Lathrop George, charged with the murder of Henry McClellan, whom he claimed had ruined his home, was declared not guilty tonight in the superior court.

Requidating his former statement that he deliberately went to his wife's house to kill McClellan because he had ruined his home, George undertook to make out a case of justification. He pleaded self-defense, declaring he had no idea McClellan was at the house when he went there.

The killing occurred about a month ago. From statements George made at the time it was presumed he would base his defense solely on the unwritten law. George, who had been separated from his wife some time, went to his former home and found McClellan in his wife's bedroom, where the fatal shots were fired. The wife was in the back yard.

George admitted on the witness stand that he felt strongly against the other man for the great wrong he had done him, but claimed he had no thought of murder and would not have fired at McClellan if the latter had not cursed him and advanced threateningly. A large number of witnesses were examined. The case has attracted a great deal of attention in Savannah.

YEAR OLD BABY GIRL DIES AFTER CHEWING SHEET OF FLY PAPER

Louisville, Ga., August 6.—(Special.) As a result of chewing a sheet of fly paper, Mrs. W. H. Franklin's baby girl, about a year old, died at her home, four miles from here, last night. The child secured the poison early in the day and promptly died.

"Assaults made upon this bill along that line, superficial, contemptuous, will have no effect in deterring us in changing the fixed purpose to make a tariff in the interest of American people."

CITY HALL GOSSIP

Smith Gives Fish Fry.

Zode Smith, general manager of the water department, invited city officials out to the river pumping station to join with him in celebrating the completion of repairs to the Frank P. Rice pump yesterday. Zode put on another fish fry and had Mayor Woodward and members of the board as his special guests. The pump was put through a two-day test, and stood up superbly under 18,000,000 capacity.

Carolina Follows Atlanta.

South Carolina has about decided that Atlanta has solved the race segregation question. The state is seeking information about the Ashley ordinance. George L. Patterson, a member of the legislature of North Carolina, has asked Mayor Woodward for a copy of the Ashley ordinance. He explained that he is going to endeavor to have the legislature adopt a law which will be state-wide in its scope.

Will Use Bladder Road.

Street Engineer Hurt announced yesterday that the city will put down a good bituminous macadam on Perry street. It was originally intended to put on rock and chert, but the city engineering department has come to the conclusion that it is cheaper in the long run to put down bladder road, such as was constructed in West End park.

City Will Get \$750 Rent.

The city will receive a rental of \$750 per annum from the lease of 30 acres of land on Collier road to the Automobile association. The rental represents six per cent on the investment. The city bought the property for a site for a sewage disposal plant, but it has been useless to the city as a source of revenue.

Dog Wagon on Streets Monday.

Hurrah! The dog wagon trouble of City Clerk Walter Taylor and City Marshal James Bolton Fuller are at an end. Early Monday morning the wagon will be unrelenting war on the "nine million" canines roaming about the streets. The official dog catchers have qualified and been selected.

NO ARRESTS ARE MADE FOR TRAIN ROBBERY

Birmingham, Ala., August 6.—No arrests were made by the many special agents, detectives, postoffice inspectors, policemen, deputy sheriffs and others working on the robbery by two well-masked men last night of the mail car on northbound fast passenger train No. 4 on the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Two of the mail clerks who were on the car robbed have been brought back to Birmingham to give all assistance in the capturing of the men and identifying any suspects that might be taken in. Detectives believe that the robbers are men who live in Birmingham or have headquarters here. No statement is made as to how much money the robbers have taken, though it is believed the sum was small.

Detectives appear confident that the robbers were acquainted with train and mail car operations and knew the exact stops of the train between Calera and Birmingham, and also how to stop the train from inside the car.

Postoffice Inspector Dills authorized a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the two men who robbed the Louisville and Nashville railroad mail car last night.

DAVENPORT FAVORED FOR AMERICUS OFFICE

Washington, August 6.—(Special.)—Representative Criss has recommended his brother-in-law, D. F. Davenport, for appointment as postmaster at Americus. The resignation of Frank Mitchell, the present incumbent, has been called for by the postoffice department.

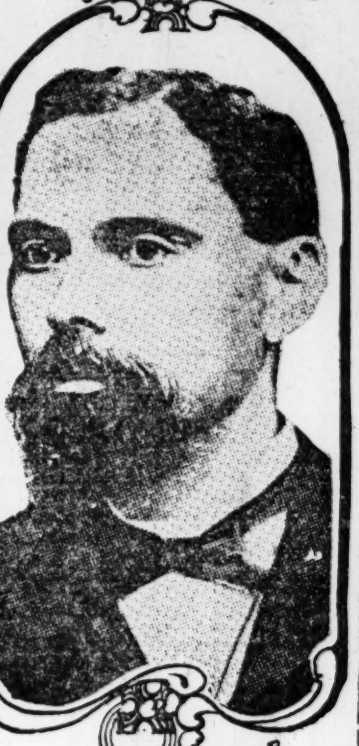
There were several other applications for the place. Henry Mitchell, a brother of the present incumbent, was ruled out because the postoffice inspectors had recommended his demotion to a \$1,000 clerkship. Howard, another candidate, withdrew in favor of Mr. Davenport.

FORTY YEARS A BISHOP.

Hundreds Attend Bishop Holsey's Anniversary Services.

With old-time Methodist songs and anthems, the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of service of Bishop L. H. Holsey, of the colored Methodist Episcopal church, was begun last night at the Butler Street Methodist church, colored.

Hundreds of his colored friends and many white ones as well were present.



BISHOP L. H. HOLSEY.

to pay tribute to a man who has been a constructive force in the uplift of his race for the past half century.

Following is the program in full: "Bishop Holsey as a Husband and Father," Rev. M. P. Brinson; "As a Citizen," Dr. J. W. Gilbert; "As a Publicist," Rev. C. L. Bonner; "As an Author," Rev. J. A. Martin; "As a Minister," Rev. R. L. Wood; "As a Bishop," Dr. N. P. Haygood; "A General View of Bishop Holsey," Rev. A. J. Cobb.

At the closing program this evening a number of prominent speakers will be heard, and following them a banquet will be given in Bishop Holsey's honor in the church. At this time the presentation of gifts to the bishop from his friends will be made by Dr. Lee O'Neal.

PENSIONS ARE FAVORED FOR EPISCOPAL PRIESTS

New York, August 6.—A pension approximating half pay for every Episcopal clergyman more than 65 years old and financially unable to support himself and family, was recommended in a preliminary report issued today by the commission on pensions of the Episcopal church of which Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, is chairman.

The pension plan, which has been framed by Monell Sayre, an expert of the Carnegie foundation, after an exhaustive investigation by the commission of every pension system in the world, embraces in its scope the entire body of 5,500 clergymen employed in domestic and foreign fields. A fund of \$7,000,000 would be necessary at the start and \$500,000 would be expended annually thereafter. The annual obligations would be met, under the plan, by a tax on individual churches approximating 6 per cent of the amounts paid in salaries and scientifically graduated with respect to the ages at which their rectors were ordained.

HE'LL WED PARIS GIRL TO AVOID PROSECUTION

Los Angeles, Cal., August 6.—As a sequel to the declared intention of United States immigration officials to begin action against Charles Victor Hall, millionaire oil operator of this city, in connection with the alleged illegal residence of Marie Rita Sautans, a Parisian flower girl, it was announced today by Hall's attorney that Hall and Miss Sautans planned to be married before divulging their whereabouts.

Since the sensational trial of Mrs. Hall, which lasted for months ago, in which Miss Sautans, who appeared as Hall's ward, was named by the wife of the oil magnate, government agents have been investigating the status of Miss Sautans' residence in the United States.

Weak, Nervous and Diseased Men Permanently Cured

DR. J. D. HUGHES is an experienced specialist. Dr. Hughes successfully treats all cases of Premature Weakness, Blood Poison, Kidney, Bladder, Prostatic and Gonorrheal diseases, cured in a few days. Varicose veins, hemorrhoids, stricture, piles and fistula. I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. You will find my charges very reasonable and no more than you are able to pay for skillful treatment. Consult me in person or by letter and learn the truth about your condition, and perhaps save much time, suffering and expense. I am a regular graduate and licensed, long established, and reliable. FOR 30 DAYS MY FEE WILL BE JUST ONE-HALF WHAT OTHER SPECIALISTS CHARGE. WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS ACCEPTED.

FOR BLOOD POISON I use the marvelous GERMAN REMEDY, "Sole" or "S-14," and such improved remedy used for the cure of this disease. No detention from work or business. Long established, and reliable. Combined with my direct treatment, restoring the vital forces to the fullest degree.

IN CHRONIC DISEASES my patients are cured in less time, quickly, and I use the latest improved methods. Consultation and advice FREE. Call or write. HOURS: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; SUNDAYS, 9 to 1.

DR. J. D. HUGHES, Opposite Third Nat'l Bank, 16½ N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

MORPHINE

Opium, Whiskey and Drug Habit treated at Home or at Sanitarium. Book on subject Free. DR. R. M. WOOLLEY, 7 N. Vine Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

MRS. C. J. PARK DIES AT GREENSBORO HOME

Greensboro, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—The death of Mrs. C. J. Park occurred at her home near Greensboro Wednesday morning after a brief illness. She was Miss Blanche Leebetter before her marriage. The funeral will occur Thursday morning. Mr. Morris, the Methodist minister, will conduct the services. Mrs. Park is survived by her husband and several children.

WILSON TAKES PITY ON A CONSUMPTIVE

Washington, August 6.—President Wilson, taking pity on a consumptive federal prisoner sentenced for passing a counterfeit \$10 bill, has commuted to expire at once the six months' sentence of Albert Daniels, of Charleston, W. Va., and Daniels probably will be released from jail today. The man was sentenced June 12, and since his incarceration has fallen a victim to the white plague.

Myrtle Street Bungalow

Myrtle street is one of Atlanta's best bungalow streets. It is built up principally with bungalows that are individual and that have been built for homes. When one of these places is put on the market they usually sell right away.

We offer one of the prettiest, most up-to-date, 9-room homes on the street.

The lot lies well and has plenty of shade trees. Size 60x150 feet. Price, \$8,750. Reasonable terms.

FORREST & GEORGE ADAIR

FOR RENT--North Side Residence
We have a very desirable 6-room cottage at 405 Spring street, between Linden and North avenue. It is in splendid repair and in good neighborhood. Is now vacant. Will give lease, starting rent September 1. \$25.00 per month.

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SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1913, of the condition of the

Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company,

Of New York, organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State. Principal Office—95 William Street.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Whole Amount of Capital Stock.....\$600,000.00
2. Amount Paid up in Cash.....\$600,000.00—\$600,000.00

II. ASSETS.

Total Assets of the Company, actual cash market value.....\$3,438,448.61